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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2071)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	553877
Center	ONLINE	Date	8/12/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

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1. There are arguments that bills of national importance should be placed before the Inter-State Council prior to their introduction in the Parliament. Discuss in light of the issues that have been observed in the passage of bills in the Parliament in recent times. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विधेयकों को संसद में पुरःस्थापित किए जाने से पहले अंतर-राज्य परिषद के समक्ष रखा जाना चाहिए। हाल के दिनों में संसद में विधेयकों के पारित होने के दौरान अवलोकित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 263 provides for inter-state council to be set up by the president when it deems necessary

composition
- → PM → chairman
- → CM → of all states & UTs with assembly
- → Administrators of UTs
- → governors of all state
- → 6 cabinet ministers including Home minister
- → 5 cabinet rank ministers as permanent invitee.

There have been suggestions to refer bills of national importance to the interstate council because of emerging issues with passage of bills by parliament like :-

(I) According to PRS, less than 16% of questions are ~~frequ~~ orally answered as a result of frequent disruption

(II) The number of sittings have redu-

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and significantly and productive houses have declined even more

(iii) Frequent use of money bill route to avoid scrutiny by Rajya sabha

(iv) Use of ordinance route to bypass parliamentary screening

(v) The number of bills being reffered to parliamentary committee has reduced in past few years

leading to "Decline of Parliament"

Interstate councils - being a multi-lateral organisation will lead to reduction in trust deficit between the centre & state

(ii) These are in line with federal provisions of the constitution

Hence, there is a need to reform the law making process and in this regard interstate councils can play an important role.

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2. Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (150 words) 10

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Enforcement directorate is a multidisciplinary organisation entrusted with the task of investigating - economic crimes and violation of foreign exchange laws

[A] Statutory function of ED is to ensure enforcement of following acts :-

↳ Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)

↳ Foreign exchange & management Act, 1999 (FEMA)

↳ Fugitive economic offenders Act, 2018 (FEOA)

[B] Role of ED :-

(1) With regard to Money laundering :- PMLA act provides for confiscation of property derived from or involved in

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money laundering and hence empowers the ED to investigate the matter and
↳ Trace the assets acquired from proceeds of crime
↳ Prosecute the offender
↳ confiscation of the property by special court

(ii) With regard to violation of FEMA :-
FEMA act empowers the ED to investigate suspected violation of foreign exchange laws and to penalise the offenders involved

Hence, strengthening of ED is an essential requirement for not only ensuring strong economic condition of the country but also to prevent economic offences.

Way Forward :-
(i) Providing constitutional status to ED to ensure autonomy & independence
(ii) Appointments to be done on time
(iii) Capacity building of the ED professionals to ensure transparency & accountability.

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3. The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The constitution of India is one of the biggest success for the country which has ensured unity in ~~the~~ such a diverse nation along with preserving it's democratic nature

liberal democracy :-

Main features of liberal democracy are → Elections
→ Rule of law
→ Rights of citizen.

↳ Indian democracy has received a severe blow in form of Emergency imposed in 1970s
↳ Yet it did not weaken rather strengthened the demoratic tradition of our country
↳ As it highlighted the loopholes in the existing constitution
↳ which have been plugged by the proactive judiciary through it's "Basic structure Doctrine"

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Reason for success of Indian Constitution

(I) It provides for rights of the citizen and their enforcement has been made a fundamental right itself (A-32)

(II) Judiciary ~~under~~ through it's power under A-13 (Judicial review) A-142 (Powers to do complete Justice) A-32 (issue writs) A-136 (Special leave petition) has actively participated in India's silent revolution

(III) Era of coalition politics has ensured competitive democratic system

(IV) Checks and Balances (A-50, 121, 123, 356, etc) have ensured that democracy does not converts into tyranny of majority

Hence, Indian constitution as a living document has absorbed & adapted to changes ensuring democratic tradition in India

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4. The Central Information Commission plays a key role in empowering people through information. In this context, discuss the issues faced by it and suggest measures that are required to strengthen the institution.

(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग सूचना के माध्यम से लोगों को सशक्त बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस संस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

central information commission is a statutory body established under sec 12 of RTI Act, 2005.

CIC :-

↳ consists of one chief information commissioners and such number of Information Commissioners (ICs) not exceeding 10

↳ These appointments are to be made by the president based on recommendations of appointing committee consisting of PM, leader of opposition and home minister.

Issues – CIC suffers from following issues :-

(I) After the amendment made to the RTI Act, 2005 in 2019 it has reduced the status of ICs

(II) lack of manpower – hardly more than 4/5 members have been appointed as ICs

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(iii) lack of central database of RTI at centre and state level which decreases the accuracy of Reports submitted by CIC

(iv) lack of transparency and increased opaqueness in it's functioning

(v) politicisation which raises questions on credibility of CIC.

(vi) huge pendancy of cases

Hence, there is a need for :-

(i) Providing constitutional status to CIC to ensure Independence & autonomy

(ii) Increasing manpower

(iii) Creating a central database for RTI

(iv) Appointments to be made in a fair and transparent manner

(v) Appointment committee must also consider opinion of the states

CIC as an organisation can lead to increased transparency in Governance & hence must be made effective by providing power.

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5. What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (150 words) 10

"समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Principal of subsidiarity means that the central authority should not perform that function which can be more efficiently & effectively performed at intermediate or local level.

Objective :- Main aim of the principal of subsidiarity is to promote democratic decentralisation

Purpose/importance
- To ensure that decisions are made as closely as possible with the people
- promote participation of public in policy making
- Increased self reliance
- leads to efficient administration and empowerment of masses
- Promotes democracy at grassroot level

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In India :-

(I) Principal of subsidiarity has been into place since ancient times

Vedic Period (Sabhas, samiths, etc)

Harappan civilisation (Indus Valley & City planning)

(II) The concept materialised and was accorded constitutional status through 73rd and 74th Amendment Act, 1992

(III) The local self government ie, Panchayati raj ← Municipalities though empowered through constitutional status are plagued by several issues like :-

↳ issue of 3F ← Fund, Function, Functionary

↳ No actual / real power

↳ huge dependency on states for funds & authority

Hence, there is a need for proper devolution of power by the states to the local bodies. In this regard 2nd ARC has recommended for activity mapping for proper delineation of powers b/w states & local bodies

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6. Bringing out the differences between political parties and pressure groups, discuss how pressure groups play an important role in improving governance and democratic processes in India. (150 words) 10

राजनीतिक दलों और दबाव समूहों के बीच विद्यमान अंतरों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं को बेहतर बनाने में दबाव समूह कैसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

Political parties and pressure groups greatly resemble each other as both act as a channel between the people and the government

↳ Prima facie both close the method of representation in order to bring larger changes. Yet they significantly differ from each other

Pressure Groups	Political Parties
(i) Organisation consisting of people with common ideology that come together to defend or achieve a common interest	(i) Organisation of people with similary ideology that come together to gain power
(ii) They are registered as societies	(ii) Registered by EC
(iii) Their membership is very selective & exclusive	(iii) Membership is quite open & transparent

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(iv) They use method like electoneering, propanda, lobying in order to achieve the goal

(v) do not participate in election

(vi) Major aim is preservation of self interest

(v) Participate in election in order to implement their ideology by coming to power

(vi) Aim is National interest

Though pressure groups differ from political parties yet are very important to ensure democracy

(i) They maintain checks & balances on the government

(ii) Highlight the issues of marginalised section.

(iii) Act as a link between people and government

(iv) Help government by providing the ground field data which can help in effective policy making

Hence, they play an important role in ensuring Good Governance

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7. The practice of separation of powers in the Constitutional scheme of India and USA is distinct in its own way. Examine. (150 words) 10
भारत और यू.एस.ए. की संवैधानिक योजना में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण का कार्य अपनी व्यवस्था के अनुसार भिन्न है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The concept of "separation of power" has been given by Montesquie.
↳ This is a system of governance where the → legislature, → executive, → judiciary } functions are not concentrated in one body or organisation rather allotted to different branches i.e.,
(i) Law making power → legislature
(ii) Enforcement power → executive
(iii) Adjudication → judiciary

Two classic case of separation of power :-

India	USA
(i) Follows parliamentary system	(i) Follows presidential system
(ii) Executive is responsible to the legislature (L E)	(ii) Strict separation of power (L) (E)
(iii) There is no strict separation of power	(iii) Along with independent judiciary

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(iv) There is only separation of essential functions

(v) The concept of separation of power is not explicitly mentioned in constitution

(vi) General Articles like Art-50, 121, 123, 356, etc implicitly provides for provision of separation of power.

(vi) The USA constitution explicitly provides for separation of powers between the 3 organs of Government

(v) Article → I - Legislative power
→ II - Executive power
→ III - Judicial power

Hence, from above discussion it can be inferred that:-

(i) Indian constitution - creates a proper equilibrium between separation of power and checks and balances in order to ensure smooth functioning of Government.

(ii) USA constitution - on the other hand provides for proper separation of power between the three organs prioritising independence over checks & balances.

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8. "The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss.

(150 words) 10

"मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

Though rights and duties are correlated and inseparable yet the original constitution only provided for Fundamental rights (Part III) and Not Duties.

Fundamental Duties → Added to the constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

→ based on recommendation of Sardar Swaran Singh committee

→ Added Part IVA (Art 51A) with 10 duties

→ Amended only once through 86th Amendment Act, 2002 raising number of duties to 11.

To Quote Mahatma Gandhi-

"Real rights are the result of performance of duties"

Which means → Rights and duties are not antithetical to each other rather they go

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together parallely.

↳ Fundamental duties have been incorporated in the constitution in order to ensure moral obligation by the citizens

↳ The duties and rights together establish a democratic balance because —

"Rights without duties lead to lawlessness"

Hence there have been following recommendations by 2nd ARC committee :-

(I) To include important duties like paying taxes, voting etc as fundamental duties

(II) To make them justicable in nature in order to ensure it's obedience which will ultimately lead to Good Governance.

John F Kennedy has highlighted the importance of role of duties in empowerment of nation as every nation is what it's people make of it

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9. Discuss the impact of the proclamation of National Emergency on Fundamental Rights in India. Also, highlight the various Supreme Court judgments in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में मूल अधिकारों पर राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Emergency provision have been provided in Part XVIII (Art 352-360) of the Indian constitution

(i) Art 352 provides for "Proclaimation of emergency" which is commonly known as national emergency

(ii) can be declared on grounds of war/external aggression (External Emergency) armed rebellion (Internal Emergency)

(iii) Imposed in India thrice - 1965, 71 and 1975

(iv) Emergency Provision are Unitary feature of Federal constitution which brings drastic changes as it impacts
- ↳ Centre-state relation
- ↳ Life of legislature assemblies
- ↳ Fundamental rights, etc.

(v) The impact of National emergency on

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Fundamental rights is provided in Art :- 358 & 359

(I) Art 358 deals with suspension of rights related to Art-19	(II) Art 359 deals with Fundamental right except-19
(II) These rights gets automatically suspended during emergency	(II) The rights are not suspended their enforcement is
(III) One emergency ceases to operate they are revived	(III) No automatic suspension, rather through presidential order which must be approved by Parliament
(IV) Suspension is effective for whole of India for entire duration of emergency	(IV) Suspension can be of selective rights for whole/part of India & for entire duration or maybe for time being

The scope of these articles have been restricted through 44th Amendement Act :-

(I) A-358 - automatic suspension only in case of external emergency

(II) A-359 - excluded A-21, 22 from the ambit of A 359 i.e, in no case their enforcement can be suspended

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10. The Seventh Schedule is a relic from the colonial past inherited from the Government of India Act, 1935 which needs to be revisited for improving Centre-state relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सातवीं अनुसूची भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 से विरासत में मिले औपनिवेशिक अतीत का एक ऐसा अवशेष है, जिसका केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में सुधार के लिए पुनरीक्षण किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The 7th Schedule (A-246) provides for division of legislative power between the centre and the state

(i) The 7th schedule has been borrowed form Government of India Act, 1935

(ii) Provides for 3 lists → Union — 100 item; State — 61 item; Concurrent — 52 item

Issues with 7th schedule :-

(i) The 7th schedule has been amended several times, and as a result → the Union and concurrent list has expanded while state list is shrinking

(ii) Residuary power is vested with the Parliament

(iii) Federal supremacy also lies with parliament

(iv) Items in Union list like entry 58 dealing with manufacture, supply

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of salt dosen't makes sense as a task for union government

Reforms :- Hence there is a need to revisit the 7th schedule & certain reforms are needed!

(I) former TN CM Annadurai has recommended that union list should only contain very important provisions which are important to ensure unity & integrity of the country

(II) 2nd ARC report has recommended for a 4th list for local bodies in order to ensure democratic decentralisation

(III) Whenever the items are shifted from one to another list both centre as well as state should be consulted

(IV) High Powered commission is needed to properly examine the 7th schedule

7th schedule which ensure division of power needs to be updated based on realities of current India

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11. Technology has the potential to bring drastic changes in the field of law and transform the court system. In this context, discuss the need for digitization of Indian judiciary and challenges faced in this regard. (250 words) 15

प्रौद्योगिकी में कानून के क्षेत्र में व्यापक बदलाव लाने और न्यायिक प्रणाली को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय न्यायपालिका के डिजिटलीकरण की आवश्यकता और इस संबंध में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In May 2021 - Gujrat High court became the first High court in the country to live stream it's proceedings which was later followed by other high courts

(i) With the advent of age of digital technology there has been increased push for digitisation of Judiciary

(ii) Through digitisation of court records and establishment of e-courts.

Need for digitization of Judiciary

(i) It reduces the need for large space required for storage of Judicial records (since Judiciary is a court of record)

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(ii) Makes tracking of records easy

(iii) Time consumed for summoning of record from lower court to the appellate court through conventional method is very large, while e-transmission is quick

(iv) Live streaming of cases of national importance ensures transparency & openness in judiciary

(v) makes easy to get details related to the case & following updates — thus enhancing efficiency

Thus, use of Information communication technology ~~with~~ in judiciary will ensure speedy and efficient delivery of justice

Challenges :- Along with it's merit it has certain set of

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challenges as well:-

(i) Poor digital infrastructure of the country

(ii) The internet connectivity is not uniform throughout the country

(iii) Digital infrastructure are prone to cyber attack eg:- recent case of AIIMS

(iv) Compromise of judicial data can be used against india.

Way Forward:- In order to incorporate ICT in Judiciary

(i) There is a need of political will along with support from lawyers & Judges

(ii) Research & Developement in the cyberspace to make it less prone to attack

(iii) Proper digital infrastructure

(iv) Digital literacy of population and Judges

This will enhance Transparency in Judicial system.

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12. Even after three decades of constitutional amendments, India is yet to decentralise power to local self-government institutions in the true sense. Discuss. Do you agree with the view that Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyaan will be able to develop the governance capabilities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक संशोधनों के तीन दशकों के बावजूद, भारत में अभी भी स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं का वास्तविक अर्थों में शक्तियों का विकेंद्रीकरण किया जाना शेष है। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्राम स्वराज अभियान पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) की शासन (गवर्नेंस) क्षमताओं को विकसित करने में सक्षम होगा?

Despite the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts, except in few states very little progress has been observed in decentralisation of power.

Reason for failure of decentralisation

(i) States are reluctant to devolve the funds, functions and functionaries to local bodies for public service delivery

(ii) lack of clearly defined function of Grassroot bodies

(iii) Uncertain and inadequate funds

(iv) The basic problem is the presence of constitutional & voluntary provision giving a scope for discretion of state

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Provisions of 73rd & 74th Amendment Act provides for:

Compulsory provisions

(i) Lack of proper com-pliance mechanism

(ii) States have not even cared to establish institution mandated by the constitution eg:- State Finance commission

(iii) If the institution has been created state did not find it obligatory to submit it's report to state legislature

Voluntary provision

(i) These are "major birth defect"

(ii) A- provides the power of ownership & control of these organisation to the states

(iii) States have been reluctant in devolving powers to these institutions

Rashtriya Gram Samaj Abhiyan

- centrally sponsored scheme of government of india
- To empower the panchayati raj institutions through capa-

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city building
↳ based on philosophy of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vikas"
↳ This will help in strengthening of the local self government because:-
(i) It is a capacity building excercise
(ii) Will lead to empowerment of vulnerable (SC, ST, women) as it provides for reservation for SC/ST & women
(iii) lead to socio-economic development

There are other recommendations as well to strengthen these bodies:-
(i) 2nd ARC — recommended to create a separate local body list in 7th Schedule properly defining their functions
(ii) Providing financial autonomy
(iii) Proper Infrastruce
(iv) Devolution of power

This will lead to empowerment of masses as "Grassroot democracy" lies closest to the people

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13. With 98% coverage in rural India, cooperatives are the mainstay of rural economy ensuring sustainable livelihoods and income for people. Discuss. Also, state the recent initiatives taken by the government to improve the functioning of cooperative societies and make them more effective.

(250 words) 15

ग्रामीण भारत में 98% कवरेज के साथ, सहकारी समितियां ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार हैं जो लोगों के लिए स्थायी आजीविका और आय सुनिश्चित करती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सहकारी समितियों के कामकाज में सुधार तथा उन्हें और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Recently a separate ministry has been created for cooperatives by government of India in order to materialise the vision of "Sahakar se samriddhi"

cooperative societies are
- → People centered
- → self reliant
- → self financing
- → Autonomous organisation
- → owned, run & controlled by people of particular community
- → To ensure their social, economic and cultural welfare.

eg:- IFFCO, AMUL, APNA BAZAR, etc

constitutional provisions
- → A-19(1) Fundamental rights
- → A-43 B - DPSP
- → 97th Amendment Act 2011

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

97th Amendment Act, 2011 – has inserted a new part – Part IXB in constitution providing cooperative societies constitutional backing.

Role of cooperative societies

(i) cooperative societies have been a great success especially in rural area

(ii) Have been of immense help to the women work labour force

(iii) Led to socio-economic empowerment of rural masses

(iv) Led to poverty alleviation, food security and conservation of environmental & natural resources

(v) created conducive environment for cottage and small industries

(vi) Provides for agricultural credit & funds

(vii) Led to reduction of social cleavages, etc.

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Government Initiative :-

(i) National Policy on cooperative societies, 2002 – for encouraging the cooperative culture in India

(ii) 97th Amendment Act, 2011 – provided constitutional status to cooperative societies

(iii) A new ministry "Ministry of cooperatives" has been created dedicated solely for cooperative societies

(iv) Financial empowerment of cooperatives through various schemes via – NABARD, NSDC, etc

Issues with cooperative societies
- → lack of proper Infrastructure
- → Traditional & Old methods used
- → lack of Funds

Way Forward
- → capacity building
- → Financial assistance
- → Proper Infrastructure

cooperative societies has emerged as backbone of rural economy and hence needs strengthening.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रस्त है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

India consists of 25 major river basins which flows - across the states.

(i) Thus, ~~the~~ river basin is a shared resource

(ii) coordinated approach of states with significant involvement of centre is required for:-
- ↳ Preservation
- ↳ equitable distribution
- ↳ sustainable use of water resource

Three fundamental structural ambiguity of inter state water in India :-

(i) Historico-Geographical
(ii) Institutional ambiguity
(iii) Federal - Jurisdictional

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

A-262 of the Indian constitution provides for resolution of inter-state disputes — it consists of 2 provisions

Empowers parliament to enact law for adjudication of disputes arising from use, distribution of inter-state river water

Empowers parliament to restrict the jurisdiction of supreme court & any other court in this matter

⇓

using this power union govt. has enacted :-

(I) River Boards Act, 1956

(II) Inter state river dispute Act 1956

(A) This provides for establishment of Ad-hoc tribunals by the parliament for resolution of such disputes

(B) The award of tribunal is binding on the parties

(C) Award cannot be challenged in any court.

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Resolution of dispute → is a layered process

State → approach with complaint → Union → tries mediating
↓
Fails
↓
Then ad-hoc tribunal is set up → To resolve the dispute in 3yrs; extendable by 2yrs.

Issues with dispute resolution:-

(i) Conflict of federalism - "Water" is a subject under state list while "interstate disputes" are under union jurisdiction creating conflict

(ii) Interference by judiciary through way of "special leave petition"

(iii) Organisational & structural issues with tribunal

(iv) huge delay in adjudication of disputes - eg:- Cauvery Water dispute

Thus, there is a need for institutional reform of these tribunals to ensure speedy & effective disposal of cases.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. A dysfunctional criminal justice system, (absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (250 words) 15

एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

criminal justice system is a collection of institutions, agencies and processes to check the crime in the country

Issues with criminal justice system

(I) According to Prison statistics of 2015 → 65% of inmates in prison are undertrial. This leads to → Gross injustice
→ failure of criminal justice system

(II) There are ~30 million pending criminal cases

(III) According to NCRB - >80% of registered crime, convicts have been set free due to loop-holes in the system

(IV) 114% occupancy rates of prison leading to overcrowding

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(V) Huge delays in resolution of cases – "Tarikh pe Tarikh" court

(VI) Increased crimes within the prisons

Thus criminal justice system of India has failed to serve the purpose.

Reason for failure :-

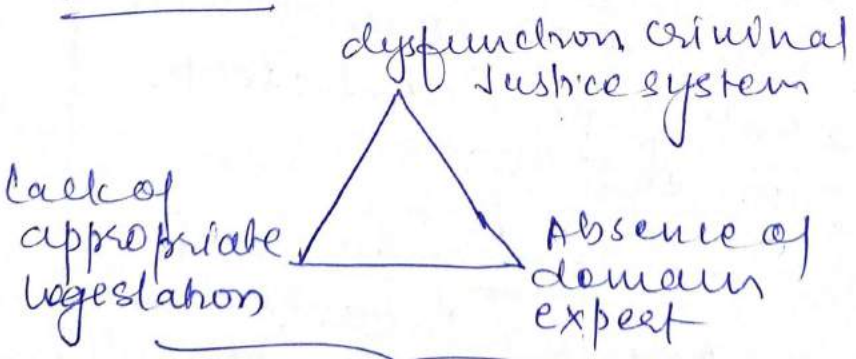
(I) Outdated criminal laws belonging to colonial era

(II) Lack of proper legislation reforming the IPC & CrPC

(III) Inefficient Judiciary

(IV) Huge prevalence of corruption

Hence,



collectively led to failure of the

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Criminal Justice in our country

Way forward :-

- use of Information communication technology for efficient & speedy delivery of justice
- Increase number of judges for speedy disposal
- To set up special criminal divisions within the courts for "specialised" disposal of case
- set up adhoc tribunals to look into the cases to clear up the backlog

A-21 - "Right to justice" as a fundamental right, and hence there is a need for :

- Police reform
- Prison reform
- Reform of CrPC & IPC to update the laws
- Judicial reforms to ensure no more violation of human rights due to lack of proper system

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Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. **(250 words) 15**

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किस हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Anti-defection law has been added to the Indian constitution through 52nd amendment Act, 1985 to address the evil of "political Defection" in the country

Relevence of Anti defection law

(I) It has led to curbing of corruption and horse trading in politics

(II) Increased political stability by ensuring allegiance of the party members to the party

(III) Increased accountability of political parties

(IV) decreased the instance of defections as it was prevalent in 1960s.

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Despite it's relevance, Anti defection has it's own set of shortcoming :-

(I) Interferes with parliamentary privileges of the member

(II) Against Right to dissent

(III) Against freedom of speech & expression

(IV) Decreased accountability of members to party due to conflicts

(V) Huge powers to presiding officer.

(VI) Decreases innovation & constructive debates as members are bound by party decision

Though the law was enacted to tackle the evil of Defection it has led to weakening of democracy within the political system.

There is a need to reform the anti defection law in order to ensure it's efficiency

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17. Though the Indian Constitution provides a clear division of legislative powers between the Union and states with each being supreme within the spheres allotted to them, this division is tilted towards the Union. In this context, discuss the powers of the Parliament to legislate on subjects in the State List. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि, भारतीय संविधान संघ और राज्यों के बीच विधायी शक्तियों के स्पष्ट विभाजन का प्रावधान करता है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक उन्हें आवंटित क्षेत्रों में सर्वोच्च हैं, तथापि यह विभाजन संघ की ओर झुका हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, राज्य सूची के विषयों पर कानून बनाने की संसद की शक्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

constitution of India under 7th schedule (A-249) provides for division of legislative power between the centre and states

It provides for 3 list
- → Union list - has 100 items of national importance
- → State list - 61 item of local & regional importance
- → concurrent list - has 52 items

- This has been borrowed from Govt. of India Act 1935
- The residuary power & federal supremacy lies with the centre
- This division of power is

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followed in normal condition. During extraordinary situation parliament is empowered to legislate on items in state list.

Such instances are :-

(I) Art-249 :- when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with 2/3rd majority stating it to be in the national interest. The resolution needs to be renewed every 6 month

(II) Art-250 :- during national emergency, Parliament becomes empowered to make laws on item in state list

(III) A-252 - when 2/more state pass a resolution requesting parliament to make law on item in state subject. This is a case of abdication of power as now state cannot make laws repeal or amend the act on this issue anymore

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(IV) A-253 → To implement any international agreement or obligation

(V) A-256 → During president's rule also the parliament is empowered to legislate on state list item

Apart from this, other provision ensuring parliamentary supremacy are :-

(I) Governor can reserve certain bill for presidential consideration

(II) ~~Cert~~ Bill on certain issues can be introduced in state legislature with president's approval

(III) Governor can reserve bill on financial matter for presidential approval during Financial emergency (A-360)

Sarkaria commission in this regard has held that parliamentary supremacy ensures unity & integrity of the country & keeps a check on absurdity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Despite the benefits of wider representation of women in the judiciary, Indian courts have significantly fewer women as compared to men. Discuss. Also, suggest some measures to bridge the gender gap in Indian judiciary.

(250 words) 15

न्यायपालिका में महिलाओं के व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व के लाभों के बावजूद, भारतीय न्यायालयों में पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं की संख्या काफी कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय न्यायपालिका में लैंगिक अंतराल को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The Gender Gap in Judiciary came to the spotlight when SC women lawyer association has filed a plea in SC to bridge the Gender Gap by increasing women in Judiciary

current status of women :-

(i) After 75 years of independence till date only 8 female Judges have been appointed to SC

(ii) Justice Fatima Beevi was 1st women Judge to SC (1989) after that only 7 Judges have ~~apt~~ been appointed

(iii) Currently only 1 female Judge is present in SC

(iv) Till date no female has held

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the position of chief justice of India (BV Nagrathana is set to be 1st female CJI — 2027)

(v) 25 High Courts → ~1000 Judges and only 81 are women

(vi) 48% of ~~women~~ population is formed by women and only 28% are represented in judiciary

(vii) ~17 lakh lawyer and only 15% are women.

Need for bridging gender gap :-

(i) decrease Gender stereotyping

(ii) Women empowerment

(iii) fulfill International obligation ie, SDG 5

(iv) Increased women population can lead to increased sensitivity

(v) increase in reporting of gender based crime

(vi) strict implementation of stringent laws.

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Cause of gender Gap:-

(I) family issue
(II) Patriarchal society
(III) Hostile environment of courtroom
(IV) Lack of Infrastructural facilities like → restroom, creche facilities etc.

Way forward:-

(I) Create conducive environment for women
(II) Provide for reservation for women in law colleges to increase their participation
(III) Reserve no. of seats for women in supreme & high courts

As India is planning to become a developed nation by 100th Independence day (2047) there's a lot to work on — one such important aspect is bridging gender gap

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19. Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. (250 words) 15

उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Indian constitution is unique both in letter and spirit. Though it has borrowed provisions from almost every constitution of the world, yet it has retained it's own unique feature

Fundamental Aspect of Indian constitution :-

(I) Lengthiest written constitution

- constitution are either
  - consisely written (eg American)
  - unwritten (eg :- Britain)

but Indian constitution is most elaborate and detailed written constitution

(II) It is neither strictly rigid (eg- American) nor entirely flexible (eg :- British) rather has retained a proper mix

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of both the provision

(iii) Quasi-Federal Nature - neither federal like American nor unitary like British rather has created a Quasi federal structure

(iv) Parliamentary sovereignity with constitutional supremacy

(v) Integrated yet Independent Judiciary

(vi) Separation of power along with checks and balances

(vii) Division of power (7th schd) with residual power & federal supermacy of the centre

(viii) Indian constitution adopts positive model of secularism, ie, no state religion but equal respect to all religion.

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(IX) Borrowed features from different constitution of the world
- Administrative → Govt. of India Act 1935.
- Political s/r → British Constitution
- Philosophical → American "

Thus, India constitution despite being a depository of best provision from all over the world, it has created a unique document in its own capacity.

As a result we can see even after 75 years of independence it is still relevant and has preserved the "Democratic Nature" of the Indian political system owing its adaptability hence is also kn "Living Document" In 75 years it has seen 105 amendment which makes it relevant till date

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20. The tribunalisation of justice though considered to be an effective step is fraught with several challenges. Discuss in light of the Law Commission of India's report on the working of tribunals in India. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि, न्याय के ट्रिब्यूनलीकरण को एक प्रभावी कदम माना जाता है, लेकिन इसमें कई चुनौतियां भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति पर भारत के विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Tribunals are organisations for discharging judicial / quasi judicial function with an objective of reducing the burden of cases on judiciary along with providing expert resolution in technical issues

- Original constitution did not provide for tribunals
- Added by 42nd Amendment act, 1976
- Which added Part XIVA to the Indian constitution

A-323A — Tribunals for administrative purpose

A-323B — Tribunal for other purpose

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Though tribunals have played an important role in adjudication of disputes it has been plagued by several issues:-

Law commission - in its latest report has analysed the working of tribunals in India and has highlighted the following issues

(i) Appointments
→ made by executive
→ This makes tribunals subservient to the Government
→ Impacts independence of tribunal
→ recommended collegium based appointments to be made to tribunals to ensure Independence, Transparency

(ii) Disposal of cases - Though rate of

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disposal of cases is strikingly high at 94% yet there are huge pendency of cases which needs to be taken care off

(iii) Huge vacancies + and delayed appointments — The commission has recommended to start appointment process 6 months befor scheduled vacancy.

(iv) Infrastructural constraints which needs to be taken care off.

Thus, looking at the condition of indian Judiciary (Huge backlog of cases) Tribunals can play a great role in speedy disposal of cases along with quality Justice with enhanced accessibility to Justice, thus govt. needs to strengthen them

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	Shakti Dubey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	online	Date	5 Sep / 23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. बौद्ध आस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के कारण हाथियों को बौद्ध मूर्तिकल में भी व्यापक रूप से दर्शाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Elephant has been associated with birth of Buddha and thus is considered as an Auspicious symbol in Ancient Tradition

Elephant in Buddhism :-
In Mahayan Buddhism birth of Buddha has been depicted through a white elephant
This has further been replicated in various Buddhist sculptures as well

(1) Sarnath Pillar - In sarnath Pillar the capital consist of 4 animals — Bull, Horse, Elephants, Lion

Thus elephant has been represented

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(2) Dhauli caves in Odisha which were used by monks as viharas is made in shape of an elephant

(3) Hathigumpha caves which also contains inscriptions of Kharvela king also symbolises elephant

(4) On the stupas - there are relief structures of elephant carrying lotus in her trunk depicting piousness & auspiciously

Thus elephant as a symbol has been used across buddhism and is also associated with Hindu Tradition.

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2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयासों और बलिदानों के माध्यम से जीता गया था। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में आदिवासी महिलाओं द्वारा किए गए योगदानों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's freedom struggle has been regarded by Bipin Chandra as one of the most successful mass movement that has accomodated people from various walks of life

National movement
eg:- NCM, CDM, etc

Women movement
eg:- AIWC

Indian Independence Involved

Peasant revolt
eg: Indigo revolt

Workers movement
eg:- Ahmedabad mill strike

Tribal movement
eg:- Santhal rebellion

Tribal women Participation :-

The tribal revolt was basically targetted against the Dikus ie outsiders.

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major tribal women who led the revolts were :-

(1) Rani Gaidaulin - she played an important role during civil disobedience movement by mobilising the Naga Tribes

(2) Debi chaudhrani - has played a significant role in Indigo revolt - book has been written on her contribution by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Thus tribal women have played a significant role in the India's Independence movement by targeting at the very root of the British Interest

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3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के राष्ट्रवाद संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Rabindranath Tagore is one of the most important nationalist poet that India has had. His famous work is Gitanjali.

Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism - Though he has not provided for any explicit model of his Nationalism yet from his work we can derieve his intent.

He has written an Essay "Where the mind is without fear & head is held high"

Where he has signified the importance of → Freedom

(1) Tagore has condemned the

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narrow model of development adopted by British.

(2) he was against consumerism which has led to destruction of Indian economy

(3) he advocated freedom against any kind of subjugation — not just on political level but also individual level

(4) Though he was against colonial rule - he wanted Indians to learn the good from British & incorporate within themselves

Thus Tagore has provided for a very balanced view of Nationalism that must guide Indians.

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4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घरेलू दबाव ने यूरोपीय शक्तियों को उपनिवेशों पर अपना दावा छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The European colonial powers went on to colonise the world in order to fulfill their own interest. The major reason was Industrial revolution, ie, these countries needed
- Raw material
- cheap labour
- Market for their finished goods

However post World war II we witnessed the decolonisation event across the globe.

Reasons :-

(1) Internal pull - The major colonial powers like Britain, France, etc were engaged in world war which has led to huge loss to their economy &

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livihood, therefore the citizens demanded government action and thus British Parliament was ready to leave the burden of colonies & focus on rebuilding their war torn nation

(ii) External Pressure - with the advent of United Nations the external pressure on colonial power to leave free colonies increased

(iii) Colonial resistance - by this time colonies had already realised that ultimate aim of British was just drain of wealth and achieving personal growth at the cost of colonies

These three factors led to relinquishment of european control over the colonies.

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5. भारत में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इससे संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aquaculture is considered to be a sunrise sector that can contribute immensely to India's GDP along with development of other sectors like → Food processing industries.

Growth Drivers of Aquaculture in India:-

(I) India's vast coastline of approximately 7,500 kms.

(II) Inland rivers further add onto the potential of aquaculture

(III) It is independent of factors like monsoon & other climatic factors

(IV) Can act as a supplementary income for farmers because

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agriculture is an uncertain profession

(v) coastal communities are trained in aquaculture since ancient time

Issues :-

(i) Climate change - impacting the ocean temperature & salinity further effecting marine life

(ii) fisherman issues with neighbouring countries due to overlapping exclusive economic zone

(iii) Obsolete technology used by fishermen

To ensure the growth aquaculture govt has come up with schemes like :- PM Matsya Sampada Yojana, FIDF, etc

Bestpractices - Pokkali Farming, Aptani tribe Rice & fish co-production can be opted.

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6. हालांकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज स्वच्छ ऊर्जा ट्रांजिशन को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संबंध में नई चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

critical minerals also known as Rare earth elements are one of the key driver of the electronics & IT sector. With new focus on transition to clean economy - the critical minerals become way more important.

Vulnerabilities with regard to energy security :

(i) critical minerals have high usage in semiconductor industry

(ii) They have capacity to revolutionise India's clean energy sector

(iii) Provides for better energy

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saving facilities thus help in expansion of renewable sources

Major challenges :-

(1) India does not have sufficient reserve of critical mineral

(2) Depends on imports from countries like - China, Taiwan, S. Korea, Japan, etc

(3) This creates dependency

(4) Can be exploited by adversaries like China for surveillance or for impacting India's Trade.

Thus in order to tackle this :-

(1) India is diversifying it's import

(2) Act Far East Policy of India aims for critical mineral reserves in far east region

Thus critical mineral are not just important for economic but also strategic reason.

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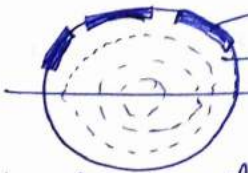
7. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Plate Tectonics theory has been put forward by Mckenzie & Parker which is most widely accepted theory on Earth's geology

(1) The theory derives inspiration from – continental drift theory, convectional current theory & sea floor spreading

(2) This considers the lithosphere to be made up of small blocks known as plates which floats over semifluidic layer i.e. Asthenosphere



→ these move & interact to create various landforms

Plate boundaries :-

- Convergent
- Divergent
- Transform.

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Himalayas V/s Andes

(1) Himalayas - According to the plate tectonics theory Himalays are made by - collision between Indo Australian continental plate & Eurasian continental plate

ie, it's a continental - continental collision

(2) Andes - These mountains are also fold mountains but a result of oceanic - continental collision between South American Plate and oceanic Nazca plate

Thus despite being fold mountains these two differ significantly

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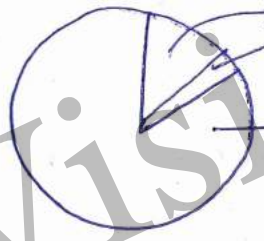
8. एक जल-सुरक्षित भविष्य हेतु भारत में भूजल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं के लिए व्यापक समाधान की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

According to world meterological organisation India has been classified as water stressed nation with percapita availability of 1100 m3/year.

Groundwater in India:-



Critical Issues

(1) The over exploitation of ground water is done majorly in agriculture

(2) Water extensive crops like sugarcane, rice are grown in water scarce areas like West UP, Haryana, Maharastra

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(3) India is the world's largest exporter of rice which is a water intensive crop making India a net water exporter

(4) Improper waste management & landfills has ~~toxic~~ led to seepage of heavy metals thus contaminating groundwater

Way Forward :-

(1) 24x7 metered electricity supply model of Punjab – to avoid excess extraction of water

(2) Crops to be grown depending on the climate not benefits like MSP

(3) Use of micro irrigation facility to avoid exploitation & wastage

(4) water credit to be put in place

(5) Rain water harvesting, etc

Thus In order to ensure water secure future we must adopt water saving processes in present

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9. 2050 तक भारत की आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के शहरों में रहने की उम्मीद है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में समावेशी, लचीले और संधारणीय शहर के निर्माण में शहरी हरित स्थानों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Urbanisation is defined as the process of creation of cities & urban centres in order to create better prospects for living.

Sustainable Urbanisation:
SDG-11 focuses on creation of sustainable cities in order to ensure inclusive, resilient and sustainable growth.

Need for urban green space:

(1) In recent time the urban centre are suffering from several issue

(2) Urban heat island & Urban floods are very common

(3) The reason is — increased concretisation — traps more heat

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(4) Encroachment of wetland prevent water seepage

(5) closely spaced, buildings avoid heat loss

(6) Use of private transport leads to congestion + pollution

(7) slums have poor sanitation & hygiene.

Thus have led to creation of unsustainable cities

Rural development to avoid increased migrant

What is to be done?

- Creation of sponge cities
- encourage use of public Transport
- Planned Urbanisation
- Light coloured buildings

This can helps us deal with warth of unplanned urbanisation & create sustainable cities to accomodate a better standard of living

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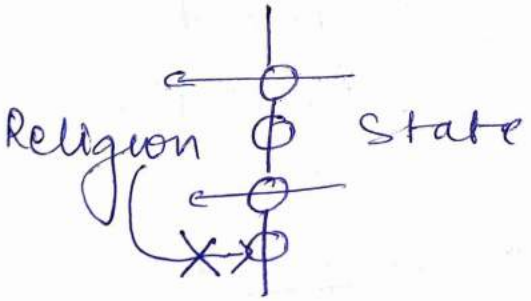
10. भारत का पंथनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोण 'सैद्धांतिक दूरी' बनाए हुआ है न कि 'समान-दूरी'। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Secularism is considered to be basic feature of Indian constitution however, Indian model of Secularism is very different from western model which is based on strict separation between religion and state

India's secular approach :-

It's based on "Dharma Nirpekshta" which is also known as principled distance-model



i.e the border between the 2 is porous where state can interfere in religious matter but religion does not impacts state

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Thus state has power to interfere in religious matters that impact basic structure of the constitution Thus it is not equi-distant rather principle distant

eg:-

(1) SC in Sarla Mudgal case, Shaira Bano case, Shah Bano case has made required changes to muslim personal law to make it non discriminatory

(2) Similarly in Sabrimala Judgement SC allowed entry of women into the temple

(3) Nikhil Soni Judgement - Jainism practice of Santhara was challenged

Thus Indian model of secularism ensure constitutional morality

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11. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्य कला का एक प्रमुख चरण 11वीं से 14वीं शताब्दी ई. के होयसल राजवंश से जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए।

A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Temple Architecture in India has been exhibition of great sculptural and artistic expression of culture & Tradition since the ancient times.

Types of Temple Architecture

- Nagara style → In North India
- Dravida style → In south India
- Vesara style → In central India – considered to be a mix of Nagara & Dravida

Though temple Architecture reached it's peak during

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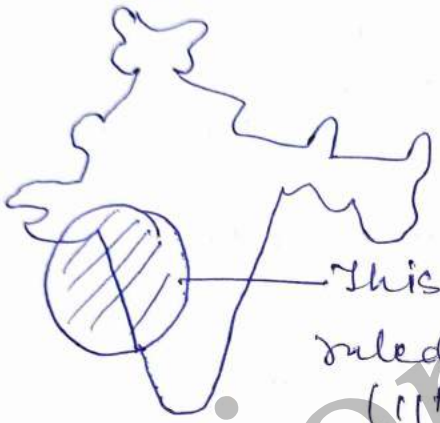
Gupta Empire (in North) and Chola Empire (in south) yet there have been several other dynasties as well - eg Hoysala Temple Architecture



This region has been ruled by Hoysala Dynasty (11th - 14th cent AD)

Temple Architecture during Hoysalas:

(I) The temples were made of softstone which were easy to carve out

(II) They followed mixed pattern i.e, adopted features of both

Dravida like large gopurams & railing

Nagara - built on high platform, Panchayatan style, etc

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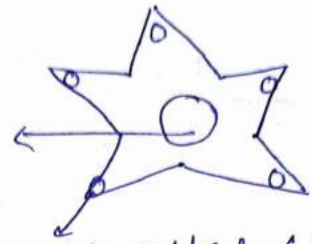
(III) The ground plan followed stellate pattern i.e, star like pattern



(IV) Best eg of Hoysala temples are eg:- Halebid in Karnataka

(V) The subsidiary shrines had Vimana unlike the dravida style - where Vimana is only present on central/principle shrine

Thus Hoysala Dynasty is regarded as a major phase in temple architecture, which is known for it's unique stellate plan & extensively beautiful temples

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12. ग्रीक इतिहासकारों के विवरण प्राचीन भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों के संबंध में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Greeks have entered India in the post Mauryan period extensively, through their advent in form of ambassadors started during Mauryans only

Greeks

They entered India through NW region especially through the Khyber pass.

Accounts of Greek historians:

They have not just impacted the Art & culture but also have left a rich account

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of Indian history. some of the prominent Greek historians are :-

(1) Heliodorus - he has erected a pillar at Besnagar which is known as the Garuda Pillar Inscription - It provides rich amount of India's culture & history of Mauryan age.

(2) Menander and saint Nagasen conversation has been recorded by Nagarjun in Milinda Pantho

(3) Megasthenes - Indica also provides the information about condition of Ancient India

Thus these Greek scholars have left a proper & detailed account.

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13. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में, विशेष रूप से 20वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian freedom struggle was the national movement led by not just leaders within India but also by the diaspora abroad

Role Played by Indian diaspora in freedom struggle :-

Though the movement against British emerged in the 19th century only in form of various revolts — Revolt of 1857, Tribal revolts, Peasant revolts, etc

however — from the begining of 20th cent it took it's pace

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The India cause was taken up by the diaspora abroad

eg:-

(1) Shyamji Krishnavarma :- who formed the "Indian House" in London to advocate the India cause

(2) Bikaji Cama - she was a Parsi revolutionary who has played an important role in voicing India's concern abroad.

(3) Mohan Singh - who was an instrumental figure behind the idea of Indian National Army (INA)

(4) RB Bose - he fled India

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in 1915 and reached Japan where he took forwded the INA mission along with Mohan Singh

(3) SC Bose – Bose left India after 1940 to garner foreign support to the Indian Independence which he managed to from countries like Germany, Japan, ck

Ultimately he took over the command of INA from RB Bose and led the last major Indian Movement from Foreign soil.

Thus, the freedom movement would have been equally incomplete without the contribution from Indian Diaspora.

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14. पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के उद्भव के लिए निहित कारणों और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Environmental movement in India is not new, rather dates back to the 18th Century Chipko Movement led by Amrita Bishnoi and the entire Bishnoi community.

Reasons behind emergence of Environmental movement:-

In post Independent India there were numerous challenges like
- poverty
- huge population
- poor economy
- defence
- food security, etc

which pushed the Environmental concerns to the background

However, in 1970s the

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phase of environmental concious-ness began, which led to movements like :-

(1) Chipko movement In Uttrakhand that was led by Sundar lal Bahuguna to protect the huge forest reserve of the state

(2) Narmada Bachao Andolan - This was led by Medha Patkar which was focussed on narmada river

(3) There have also been Tribal protest for protection of Jal, Jungle, Jameen & their rights over it

Reason & significance :

(1) with advent of LPG reforms Indian economy adopted

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capitalist approach

(II) development started contradicting with the environment

(III) The natural resources began to be exploited eg:- Land degradation, water pollution, etc

(IV) Diversion of agricultural land for non-agri purpose

(V) Urbanisation which led to deforestation & increased concretisation

This led to — "Increased Environment conciousness" which has led to efforts like:

(I) Min of Environment setup 1986

(II) Environment (Protection) Act

(III) Water Act, Air Act, etc

These legal provision & India's push towards environmental resilient initiatives will help us Acheive SDG-14

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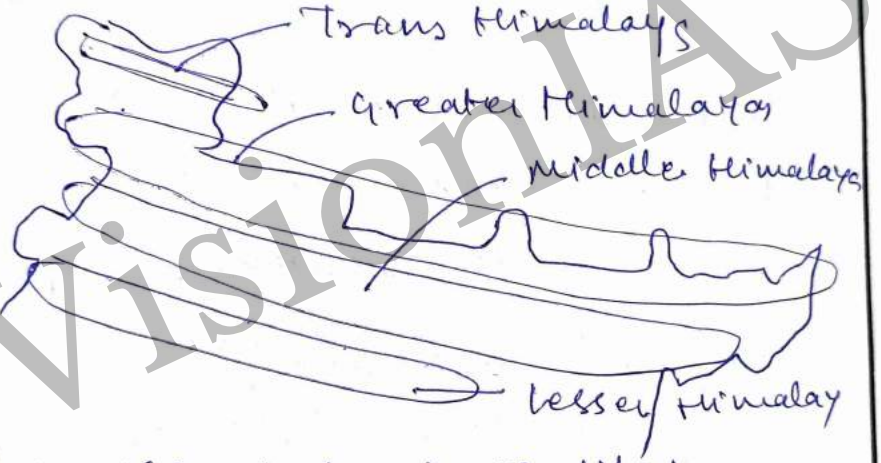
15. भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (IHR) पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके शमन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Indian Himalayan region is a vast expanse stretching from J&K in the west to Arunachal in East.



It covers states & UTs like:-
J&K, Ladhak, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal, etc

Impact of climate change:-

(1) Decrease in the Albedo of Himalayan glaciers

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(2) This has led to increase in melting of ice caps

(3) Increased volume of water in Himalayan rivers

(4) led to increase erosion giving rise to problem to :- floods, landslides, etc

(5) events like cloud burst have become regular
eg:- Recent event in Manali

(6) Glacial lake outburst
eg:- Uttrakhand (2013)

(7) This has also led to issue of land subsidence
eg:- Joshimath

(8) frequent changes in course of rivers eg:- Kosi River

(9) Impacted heating of Tibetan

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feature impacting strength of Indian monsoon.

Steps that can be taken to mitigate

In order to mitigate the impact of climate change following steps must be taken:-

(1) Proper geological mapping of the zone for
- seismicity
- landslide
- glacial lakes
- ice caps

(2) Early warning system in case of disaster

(3) Proper planned urbanisation should be done

(4) Avoid overcrowding of the areas eg:- Tourist spots in Manali, Dharamsala, etc

(5) Environment friendly practices to be adopted to ensure sustainability

Himalayan region provide unique advantages to India & must be preserved

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16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land subsidence is defined as the process of compaction of the consolidated deposits in area because of removal of underground support

Recently this event has been witnessed in Joshimath

Reasons for land subsidence :-

(1) The geology & topography of the region
eg:- Himalayan region is tectonically active

(2) Presence of consolidated deposits

(3) Absence of Hard rock base instead it has sedimentary rocks which

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are susceptible to erosion frequently

(4) Anthropogenic causes eg:- mining, deforestation, overgrazing, etc

(5) long & feirce course of rivers — that leads to excessive erosion & thus removes the underground support.

Impact :-

(1) It leads to disasters like landslides

(2) Impacts life of people

(3) Infrastructural damages

(4) loss of crops grown in the area eg:- Apples, Pear, etc

(5) This also creates problem of rehabilitation of people

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Sustainable plan :-

The focus has to be 2 pronged

To avoid such disaster

Mitigation & Reconstruction once disaster occurs

(1) A proper mapping of the region for susceptibility towards land subsidence (NDMA)

(2) Early warning system - to minimise loss of life & property

(3) Proper monitoring mechanism for regular check

(4) Planned Urbanisation to avoid Anthropogenic burden

(5) Proper evaluation and rehab plan — So as to take action after disaster

Thus, the issues places a challenge both befor the government & people & must be dealt in cooperation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके दोहन के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर भी विचार कीजिए।

Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently India has released it's Draft Arctic Policy, 2023 focussing on centrality of Arctic region in India's growth & development

Arctic region :-
This is the polar region in the northern hemisphere & has several significance for India

Arctic region

(i) Potential of natural resources in the region

(ii) The region has availability of oil & gas reserves

(iii) It is important for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's energy security

(IV) The ocean also has presence of rare & critical earth element and can help India's IT & electronic sector

(V) The availability of marine resource & aqua culture can help Indian fisherman

(VI) This region is one of the climate tipping point & hence holds significance in the realm of climate change as well

(VII) Melting of ice caps has opened up new trade routes reducing the time & cost between Europe, Asia & Africa

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Environment & social impact of its exploitation :-

(1) Arctic has become a new geopolitical contestation ground

(2) which can impact the ecological balance

(3) Environmental Impact:

↳ pollution can leads to decrease in albedo

↳ Will enhance the speed polar ice cap melting

↳ Rise in sea level

↳ fuel Arctic Amplification

↳ submergence of island states etc

(4) social impact:

↳ impact livlihood

↳ marine ecosystem will impact fishermen

↳ lead to new arms race in the region among various nation

Looking at significance of Arctic Not just India but countries across the world must act responsibly

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margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में परिवार के आकार, संरचना और संबंधों की गतिशीलता को आकार देने में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव को उजागर कीजिए।

Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation can be defined as the process of increase in inter-connectedness, interaction and interdependence among:

↳ Nation
↳ People and
↳ Economy

This has impacted almost all parts of the Globe equally

Impact of Globalisation:

Indian society is a proper balance between:

(1) spirituality & Rationality
(2) Traditional values & modern value system
(3) Individualism and collectivism

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However Globalisation has created impacts on various aspects of Indian society:

(1) Family size :- In India family is considered as an time tested institution

↳ existence of Joint family is a norm

↳ however with advent of Globalisation → we are witnessing

↓ increase in number of Nuclear family

→ single parent family.

(2) Family structure - Usually In India we witness patriarchal family structure except for some tribes that follow matrilineal structure

↳ with advent of Globalisation this distinction has been diminishing

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↳ marriages are also evolving
↳ There is increase in trends of caste exogamy though religious exogamy is still a taboo
↳ increase in live in relationships has led to emergence of temporary family structure as well

(3) Relationships - Through joint family structure there was increased interaction among the members
↳ With globalisation T-phone based parenting has become normal
↳ Exclusion & isolation behaviour
↳ decreased interaction among family members

This has thus led to an overhaul of traditional family setup in India

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. प्रवासन गरिमा, सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मानवीय आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके आलोक में, भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन की बहुआयामी प्रकृति का परीक्षण कीजिए और विकास के साथ इसके अंतर्निहित संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Migration is the process of movement of people across the border in search of better livelihood opportunity & a better standard of living

Multidimensional nature of internal migration :-

In India Internal migration is very normal as India has :- (1) Adopted for universal citizenship

(2) A-19 provides for freedom of movement

Causes for migration → Job opportunity
→ better standard of living
→ marriages
→ Developmental deficit

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These cause can be classified into

Push factor eg:- lack of infrastructure; companies, Jobs, schools, etc

Pull factors eg:- better prospects for living.

Migrations has impact on multiple factors:-

(i) It leads to overburdening of urban areas

(ii) It has led to development of slums and urban sprawls

(iii) Unsustainable growth of cities has led to issues like:- Urban heat Island, Urban flooding

(iv) In rural areas - we are witnessing increase in feminization of agriculture as males are migrating

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(V) This distorts the sex ratio

(VI) This puts extra burden on limited resources

(VII) Increase in crimes

(VIII) Rise of regional movements eg: Son of soil movement in Maharastra

The major reason here is Developmental Deficit in some region. Thus there is a need for :-

(1) Development of rural areas

(2) development of satellite towns

(3) Infrastructure facilities along with job opportunities in rural areas

(4) Equal distribution of fruits of development to all

This will help us address SDG like SDG 1, 2, 11, etc

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to Global Inequality report 2022 - India has been pegged as the most unequal country with respect to wage disparity and workplace Gender inclusivity.

Causes for workplace gender Inequality :-

In India and also across the world women have been subjected to the wrath of "Patriarchy" that has played a huge role in their suppression. This is evident in almost all sphere :-

Some causes are :-

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(1) Patriarchal society which equates women with household work

(2) Glass ceiling effect – The invisible barrier to their growth

(3) Pink collarisation of jobs – ie, women are considered suitable for care economy (Nursing, etc) and not for executive roles

(4) Lack of saftey at workplace issues of sexual harrasment

(5) Street molestation deter women from moving freely in public sphere

(6) Issues like periods & maternity leaves are seen as a burden by employer

(7) Increase in family income deter women from working

(8) Lack of proper infrastructure that includes rest rooms,

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Child care centres, etc
This has thus led to lack of gender inclusivity at workplace

Socio-legal measures:

(i) Vishakha guidelines by supreme court, 1997

(ii) Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace, 2013

(iii) Maternity benefit relief for women employees

(iv) Apart from this government is pushing for increase

- capacity building :- Nigyan Jyoti scheme, BioCARE, etc
- Funding for better infrastructure - through Nirbhaya fund
- Mission SHAKTI - Samarthy and Sambal

As highlighted by McKinsey report with full participation of women India's GDP is bound to increase by 1.4%. Thus it must be ensured

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	Shakti Dubey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	553877
Center	Online	Date	8 Sept 23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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10	10	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. पृथक्करणीयता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What is the Doctrine of Severability? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Doctrine of severability is derived from A-13 of Indian constitution
This is one of the most important judicial doctrine.

(1) According to the doctrine In a law if certain provisions are unconstitutional they can be strick down

(2) This does not leads to strickup off the entire law instead just the unconstitutional portion

(3) The remaining law, if still makes sense after striking of the undesired part it can be held valid

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SC in AK Gopalan case has held that "Doctrine of severability" ensures that the law i.e, people will is balanced by the Basic structure of the constitution

If any portion is found to be in contradiction it will be declared unconstitutional & void

This saves the labour & time of parliament and also upholds the supremacy of the constitution. This has been used by judiciary a several times.

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2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन को संरक्षित करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पद को रूपांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्यपाल के पद से जुड़े हालिया विवादों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Indian constitution has not just adopted parliamentary form of government at centre but also at the state level

A155 - Provides for office of governor which is to be appointed by president under his hand & seal

Controversy:

(1) Bill delay issue - A-200 provides for veto power, which has been misused by governor as no time limit is prescribed.

eg:- Recently Tamil Nadu invoked A-355 requesting president to ask governor to respond

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to bill

(2) Increase in reserving of Bill for President by governor (A 200) to curtail legislative power of State

(3) Partial role during hung assembly
eg :- recent constitutional crisis in Maharashtra.

(4) During president Rule (A 356)

(5) Recently kerela governor threatened to withdraw pleasure from finance Minister

(6) TN governor skipped portion of speech on motion of thanks

Thus Sarkaria commission has recommended for :

(1) consultation of CM during governor appointment to avoide strife

(2) Removal of Governor should be on valid grounds not political reason

governor office holds huge significance & federal setup & must be strengthened

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3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेट स्पीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

"Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Though there is no legally accepted definition of hate speech, Law commission has defined it as a speech with an intent to target a particular section of society based on caste, class, religion, ethnicity, etc

Hate Speech

↳ It can be a ground for restricting freedom of speech & expression (A 19(1))

↳ This must be stopped in order to ensure national security

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SC in recent Shaheen Abdullah Case 2022 has mandated the Government of National Capital, Delhi, UP, Haryana, to take suo moto cognizance of act of hate speech

- any violation or delay in accepting this order will be regarded as the contempt of court

This has been done to :-

(1) Maintain a balance between freedom of speech and law & order

(2) To usher feeling of brotherhood and fraternity

(3) Avoid violence & strife in society

This will help the Government ensure peace & National security

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4. भारत में लोकतंत्र के प्रभावी काम-काज के लिए विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The idea of democracy is based on 2 major pillar

people's participation

Deliberation & Discussion

which ensure it's success, In this regard role of leader of opposition in democracy is very important :-

(1) Leader of opposition is a statutory post

(2) The party must occupy 1/10th of seats in general assembly election to be called an opposition (or) It must be second single largest party.

(3) It plays an important role by providing for

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a constructive criticism

(4) Keeps a check on government and holds the government accountable

(5) makes democracy more deliberative

(6) Ensures efficient governance by regular control on government of the day

(7) In parliament - they use various methods like - No confidence motion, censure motion, etc to hold government accountable

(8) leader of opposition provides for a ready alternate government

S(he) is also member of important committees like appointment committee, to avoid tyranny of Executive

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5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और भारत में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किन विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

This is considered to be an era of industrial revolution 4.0 which has been regarded as the age of emerging technologies like → Internet of Things
→ machine learning
→ Artificial intelligence
→ Blockchain, etc

Civil services & use of technology

Civil servants are regarded as the steel frame of Indian democracy they can used technologies in various ways

eg:-

(1) Social media has been used by civil servants for increasing awareness.

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(II) Data analytics tool can be used for handling huge amount of data required for policy making

(III) Machine learning - based on the feed data - Machine learning can help in better policy options

(IV) Blockchain - can be used for storing data, which will make it's accessibility easier

(V) Robotics - can be used for social services and avoid human rights violation eg:- Bandicoot - robot for manual scavenging

Thus emerging technologies can make governance more efficient, effective & Equitable

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6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is a skill development scheme of government of India which was aimed at capacity building of Youth to reap the benefit of Demographic dividend.

Evaluation of PM-KVY :-

(1) It consist of 2 component
- Training
- Prior learning Recognition

(2) This has led to recognition of talent of people which has helped them gain employment.

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(3) This scheme has majority benefitted the rural areas
- lead to 62% of population being skilled

(4) This has led to increase in non-farm employment by people

(5) It has also led to empowerment of women as it has helped them gaining a better skilling & job opportunity

(6) With advent of Digital India Program focus has also been on enhancing digital literacy

(7) Digital literacy is rural area has increased from 53% → 67%

Thus the scheme has led to better employment opportunity for youth.

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7. भारत की भूमि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न करने में भू-आधार परियोजना की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian village economy is heavily dependent on land thus post Independence one of the major focus has been on land reform. Through various legislative & constitutional measures.

Bhu-Aadhaar Project :-
With advent of Information and communication technology there has been revolution in several sectors. Bhu-Aadhar linkage Project will have following implication :-

(1) It will lead to unique Identification of land

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(2) lead to digitisation of land record

(3) can provide for conclusive ownership right

(4) This will help farmers in availing loan

(5) Can also be used for agricultural crop management based on quality of soil.

(6) Can help in management of land by the government

(7) Can also be used for taxing agricultural income of big farmers which will increase the revenue for government

Thus Bhu-Aadhar will help India revolutionise it's land management system.

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8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

10

A-23 of Indian constitution provides for prohibition of child labour in India – It considers any child below age of 14 should not be employed in hazardous industry or for domestic work.

Determinants of occurance of child labour

- Huge rural poverty
- lack of inclusive development
- lack of basic standard of living
- prevalence of illiteracy
- lack of awareness among people about government's initiative
- High population
- Joblessness

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Measures to tackle child labour:

(1) Constitutional measure - A-23 prohibits the practice of child labour

(2) Legal provision - child labour (Prohibition) Act → provides for penal provision

(3) A 21A → Right to education is a fundamental right

(4) Provision for compulsory education also finds its mention in DPSP + FD

(5) Mid-day-meal scheme to ensure nutrient food security of children

(6) Posham Abhiyan and ICDS to tackle issue of hunger & poverty

These along with government schemes like PENCIL, have played a huge role in declining child labour practice in India

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9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत-भूटान संबंधों में अभी भी निरंतरता बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Despite certain hiccups, recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indo-Bhutan share a very long spiritual, cultural and historical ties.

(1) Bhutan is considered to be India's closest ally in S. Asia

(2) It is the only country that has not ratified China's BRI

(3) India is the largest trading partner of Bhutan

(4) Bhutan is one of the major receipt of India's LOC (line of credit)

(5) According to UN convention land locked countries must be provided access to atleast 2 ports - India has provided

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Bhutan will unlimited access to all its port

(6) two countries have collaboration of hydropower projects eg :- Magandechhu Hongschu hydroelectric plant

(7) Doklam crisis - India & Bhutan together have stood against china's aggressive stance

(8) Bhutan is crucial for India's NE development

(9) It can help India in ensuring stability & development in NE region

Thus the two countries have remained a trusted partner for each other since decades

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10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गुड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानदंडों की आवश्यकता है। महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए G20 क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

G20 is a multilateral platform consisting of 20 member nations from across the continents. The presidentship of G20 in 2023 is with India :-

(1) Critical information Infrastructure is defined as the crucial digital Infra having sensitive information

(2) With Increasing cyber security threat these Infrastructure becomes vulnerable

(3) Thus there is a need to secure the CII (critical Information Infrastr)

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(4) Since cyber security threat is a cross border threat thus requires International collaboration

(5) Since G20 is an amalgamation of Developed, developing & emerging economies it can be used as platform for setting global norms

(6) This will ensure saftey of data and uphold Privacy of individual

Thus G20 can be used to handle the challenges emerging out of changing security infrastructure in India.

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11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती वाद में 'आधारभूत संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। विवेचना कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति को सीमित करने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Basic structure Doctrine that has been put forward by the Judiciary in famous keshavnanda Bharti case, 1973 is considered to be one of the most brilliant example Judicial creativity.

Significance of the kesvanand Bharti case:

The case is also famous because it involved one of the largest constitutional bench - 13 Judges

(1) The act of Amending the constitution is vested into the Parliament under A-368

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(2) The Doctrine of Basic Structure emerged out of series of case laws & Constitutional amendment

Shankari Prasad case :- Parliament cannot Amend Fundamental Rights
↓
Golaknath case - Parliament can amend any & every part of constitution
↓
This led to enactment of 24th & 25th Amendment Acts
↓
Keshavnandi Bharti - Upheld Golaknath Judgement, but limited parliament power of amendment to the Basic Structure
↓
42nd constitutional Amendment Act by parliament
↓

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SC struck down several provisions of 42nd Amendment Act on grounds of violating Basic structure

(3) This has made Indian constitution a living document

(4) however it ensures that the constitutional morality is upheld

(5) It ensures supremacy of constitution

(6) prevents autocratic rule of government

(7) Based on principle of Judicial review (A-13)

(8) SC has used it several times to ensure sanctity of constitution eg:- Amendments done during Emergency

Thus this doctrine has upheld Popular sovereignty represented by constitution over parliamentary sovereignty

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12. नगर निगमों की सीमित राजस्व सृजन क्षमता के कारण राज्यों के करों और अनुदानों पर उनकी निर्भरता बढ़ गई है। इस प्रवृत्ति से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे क्या हैं? भारत में नगर निगमों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

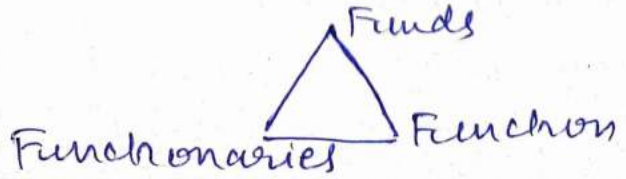
The limited revenue generation capacity of municipal corporations has increased their dependence on taxes and grants from the states. What are the issues associated with this trend? What measures are required to improve the finances of the municipal corporations in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

74th constitution Amendment act has given the constitutional status to Urban local bodies which added a new schedule (XIIth Sch) and Part IXB to Indian constitution.

Issues with municipal corporation:

Municipal corporations are usually formed in big metacities eg:- Delhi, Mumbai, etc

(1) The institution suffer from problem of 3Fs



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(2) The major issue lies in the fact that these institution lack financial autonomy

(3) The provision related to urban local govt. has been divided into

Compulsory
↳ related to constituting ULBs, state election commission, state finance commission, etc

Voluntary
↳ deals with functional aspects
eg:- Regular elections, etc

(4) Though, state Finance commission is created under the law, yet it is not as empowered as Finance commission (A-280)

(5) This has constrained it's capacity to ensure effective

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urban governance

Way Forward :- looking at the importance of Decentralisation

2nd ARC has given following recommendations

(1) Empower the body to collect local taxes, levy fees, etc

(2) Devolution of funds at centre by Finance commission should involve the third tier as well

(3) Follow China's model - cities are sufficiently empowered
eg:- Mayor of Sanghai is as powerful as Mayor of London

(4) Decentralisation not just in letter but spirit

To uphold the spirit of democracy India needs to sufficiently empower the 3rd Tier of Government

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13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" हालिया न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

"The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian constitution is considered to be a living document which has remained open for change along with ensuring continuity of basic tenets.

Thus, supreme court of India has practised - Transformative constitutionalism

Recent case laws :-

(1) Keshvanand Bharti case :- where SC came up with the Basic structure doctrine it forms the bedrock of Indian constitutionalism

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(2) Minerva Mills case - where SC held that the constitution is formed on bed rock of balance between Fundamental rights (Part III) and DPSP (Part IV)

(3) I R Coelho case - established Judicial review as basic structure and held that there can be no blanket bar on any amendment (including IXth schedule)

(4) SR Bommai case - upheld that federalism is the basic structure.

(5) Shah Bano case - struck down the practice of Triple Talaq as unconstitutional establishing dignity & equality for women

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(6) KS Puttaswamy Judgement held that Right to Privacy is a fundamental right under A-21

(7) Navtej Singh Johar Judgement - Decriminalised homosexuality - ensuring Right to live with dignity (A-21) for LGBTQ+.

(8) Sabrimala Judgement - allowed temple entry for menstruating women, thus upholding A-14.

Thus SC has time and again with relevant cases used constitution for ensuring a better livlihood for the country as whole

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14. भारत जैसे समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और लोकतांत्रिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने में 'विधि के शासन की संस्कृति' कैसे योगदान दे सकती है? ऐसी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में क्या चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How can a 'rule of law culture' contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance in a society like India? What are the challenges in fostering such a culture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The idea of Rule of Law has been put forward by A V Dicey
It has 3 components :-
(1) Equality before law
(2) Equal protection of law
(3) Supremacy of the Parliament
India follows the first two principle, while 3rd is not applicable as we consider Supremacy of constitution

Significance of Rule of Law :
It can contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance

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in following ways :-

(1) It ensures that everyone is equally subjected to law of land thus prevents discrimination

(2) Avoids Rule of Party or government

(3) decrease authoracry as power isn't concentrated in a body rather in the constitution

(4) upholds procedure established by law

(5) leads to overall development of individual as there is absence of special privileges.

However despite it's own set of advantages there are certain challenges as well :-

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(1) It does not provides scope for positive discrimination

(2) Will lead to equality but overlooks equity

(3) No affirmative action since it favours absence of special privileges

(4) does not lead to socio-economic democracy.

Thus in Maneka Gandhi case SC provided for Due process of law along with procedure established by law to ensure fairness and equity along with ensuring equality & individual liberty.

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15. नागरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल धर्मार्थ कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि न्यायसंगत, शांतिपूर्ण, मानवीय और संधारणीय भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil society organisations are a group of charitable institution, Non-government organisation, foundations, etc which are involved in wider array of functions.

Functions performed by CSOs:-

- Watchdog of human rights & it's voilation
- Advocate of rights of minorities & vulnerable sectors
- Agitator on behalf of people
- Service provider in areas where the state does not reaches
- Education of people's rights

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Mobilise people based on their demands

They are involved in various political issues as well –

(1) Ensure good governance and transparency
eg:- ADR, transparency international

(2) Environmental sustainability is also ensured by these organisation
eg:- World wide Fund for nature

(3) Political pressure groups perform task of interest articulation & aggregation
eg:- FICCI, ASSOCHAM

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(4) They also help in mobilising rural poor to ensure better livlihood

eg:- AIKS, MKSS, etc

(5) We also have religion based civil society organisations eg:- RSS, Hindu maha sabha

(6) Looks after rights of vulnerable & minorities

eg:- Naz Foundation (Homosexuality)

Thus these organisations act as an interface between people and Government and at the same time ensures good Governance. CSOs are integral part of democratic culture

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16. हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन उनका असमान भौगोलिक प्रभाव और ऋण चूक (लोन डिफ़ॉल्ट) की बढ़ती घटनाएं ऐसी गंभीर चुनौतियां हैं, जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Self-help groups (SHGs) have contributed towards rural development and women empowerment, but their uneven geographical impact and rising loan defaults are serious challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Self-help groups have been defined by NABARD as – small economic homogenous affinity group of rural poor. where people come together to solve their problem through self help & coordination

NABAD – data
↳ India has ~3.2 million SHGs – representing 33 billion population
↳ Only 35% of SHGs have continued after 3 years of formation

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↳ more than 67% of SHGs do not have access to formal credit

Issues faced by SHGs :-

(1) lack of funding
(2) lack of infrastructure
(3) lack of skilled and sufficiently trained manpower
(4) use of obsolete methodology
(5) Illiteracy in the country
(6) socio-economic causes as there are women led.

What is to be done :

(1) There is a need for empowerment of the SHGs
(2) Microfinance can act as an anti-poverty vaccine
(3) Financing will lead to

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empowerment of women which can solve the vicious cycle of

poverty → malnutrition → Gender inequality → poverty

(4) Use of ICT in functioning of SHGs

(5) Digital literacy

(6) Increased awareness

What has been done?:

(1) Based on recommendation of Sk Kalia committee, NABARD started SHG-Bank Linkage Program

(2) Microfinancing to SHG - initiative of RBI

(3) SHG has been included under priority sector lending

(4) Priyadarshini scheme for empowerment of women
Their aim is to use SHGs as a tool to achieve SDG-1, 2, 3

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17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The education system in India can be traced back to colonial era which was brought into focus through Charter Act of 1813

Issues with education system in India:-

The Indian education system has suffered from colonial hangover for a longer period of time - and thus some of the major issues are -

(1) focus on rote-learning

(2) Absence of vocational courses in school education

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) There is focus on creating obedient student instead of innovative and inspiring

(4) lack of flexibility in choosing courses

(5) Poor literacy rate in major part of India (<67%)

(6) Prevalence of social issues like poverty & hunger that create a negative force for education further reinforcing poverty

(7) Despite various government measures there has been still the issues related to

gross enrollment

poor attendence

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Way forward :- In order to address this issue - Government of India formulated the :- National educational policy 2020

(1) It changed the school education system from 10+2 → 5+3+3+4

(2) It called for use of ICT in enhancing quality of education

(3) Vocational courses have been added

(4) flexibility in opting for courses

(5) Academic credit to enhance ease of learning

Thus apart from use of e-Tech in education (eg:- SWAYAM) there is a need to focus on creating a stable educational base at school level

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18. भारत में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता और पारदर्शिता पर प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Examine the impact of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) on the effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian constitution not just provides for political but also socio-economic democracy which is based on

Deendayal Upadhya's Antyodaya

Gandhi's Talisman

The focus is thus on "Reaching the last mile"

Welfare Schemes & DBT :-

Direct Benefit transfer is a method of making credit directly available to the beneficiary either in physical or electronic form.

Impact of DBT :-

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(1) It prevents leakages in the system

(2) leads to better targetting

(3) Increases transparency as well as efficiency in governance

(4) It provides more flexibility to the user

(5) Does not restrict choices of person

(6) Avoids inclusion-exclusion errors as it checks for authenticity.

Challenges & Issues :

(1) Lack of financial infrastructure creating Rural-urban divide

(2) People face problem due to stricter KYC norms

(3) lack of financial literacy.

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(4) Money can be diverted for other purpose, eg:- Alcohol, child marriage, etc

(5) Digital illiteracy & Digital divide — In rural area the penetration of smart phone is 62% while in urban it's 87%.

Various DBT initiatives of Govt:-

(1) PM Matru Vandana Yojana

(2) PM KISAN, etc

Way Forward:

(1) easier KYC norms

(2) focussing on financial inclusion

(3) Digital infrastructure

(4) Capacity building

(5) Regulated disbursal of cash eg:- In form of crypto that can be used for specific purpose

Yes will ensure that the cash reaches the user but is not diverted

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरे होते रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ लोगों ने 'विश्व में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अघोषित गठबंधन' के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह गठबंधन भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत को अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

In geopolitics there are no permanent friends and no permanent enemies there are only permanent interests.

Impact of China-Russia alliance on India :- The increasing partnership is a cause of concern as :-

(1) Russia has been one of the oldest ally of India since Independence

(2) While India aims to be a stronger pole in Asia it needs to tackle China's

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Offensive rise

(3) For this – Russia can be considered as a more reliable partner than USA – because of 2 reasons

Geographical proximity

Strategic interest of India as well as Russia

(4) The axis can suppress India's rise as a net security provider in the region

(5) There have also been instance of Russia-China-Pak axis (eg:- SCO)

(6) During Galwan clashes Russia stood in support of India against China

(7) However growing India's

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relationship with USA is the point of contention

What has India done?

Russia's significance
- Energy security
- Infrastructural connectivity in the region eg:- INSTC
- help India strengthen it's position in Indo-Pacific
- Counter China
- Defence & military reason
- Russia's Far East - Answer to India energy security + source of rare earth element

Thus India
- did not vote against Russia during Russia-Ukraine war
- Oil purchases from Russia despite western sanctions
- S-400 deal despite CAATSA

Recently India-Russia completed 30 years of special & strategic partnership & there is still a long way to go

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20. भारत ने अपनी वैश्विक स्थिति और विदेशों में छवि को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सॉफ्ट पावर को अपनी विदेश नीति के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ के रूप में स्थापित कर लिया है। सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों के साथ-साथ इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

India has placed soft power as an important pillar of its foreign policy to enhance its global standing and image abroad. Discuss the statement along with the initiatives taken by the government. (Answer in 250 words) 15

soft power is a tool of diplomacy is based on power of attraction instead of using military & economic means.

India's soft Power:

India has used soft power diplomacy as one of the major pillar of foreign policy –

(1) Through diaspora – India has 33 million diaspora spread across the globe that has help Indian popularise it culture & tradition

eg:- India-US Nuclear deal is an outcome of soft power

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diplomacy based on diaspora

(2) Religion diplomacy - India being a land of multiple religions has used Buddhism, Jainism Judaism, etc as a source of diplomacy
eg:- Ramayan circuit (Ind-Nepal)

(3) Bollywood - India's bollywood is famous in most part of the world especially African countries

(4) Diplomatic exchanges made by the PM of our country
eg:- Uru Boat was gifted by PM

(5) Yoga - India is the birthplace of Yoga, as a result of India's effort → UN declared 21st June as International

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day of yoga

Despite having huge potential for soft power India has not been able to utilise it -

(1) According to "World soft Power Index-2022" India ranked 28th while China ranked 4th

(2) India spends 6000 crore on soft power, while China spend ~10 million

Thus India needs to increase spending on its soft power to strengthen the's diplomatic pillar of foreign policy. This will help India in creating a stronghold by exploiting it's comparative advantage

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2091)

Name of Candidate	Shalabh Dubey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	553877
Center	Online	Date	11/Sep/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

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1. भारतीय कृषि में जल के अकुशल उपयोग के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं? जल उपयोग दक्षता में सुधार के उपाय सुझाइए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the reasons behind the inefficient use of water in Indian agriculture? Suggest measures to improve water use efficiency. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Water is a very important component in Indian agriculture, the percapita availability of water in India has significantly declined →

1950 ——→ 2011 - - - - → 2050
5000 m³/year 1700 m³/y 1000 m³/y

and thus India has been classified as water-stressed.

Reason behind inefficient use :-

(1) Lack of awareness among farmers about the importance of natural resources

(2) Green revolution - has tilted the Indian agriculture towards water-intensive crops even in water scarce areas eg :- Punjab, West UP, Haryana, etc

(3) MSP regime has also distorted

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cropping pattern in favour of cereal crops eg- rice.

(4) subsidy on electricity which has made water extraction easy

Measure to improve water-use

(1) 24x7 metered water supply model of Punjab must be replicated

(2) Dalwai committee - recommended the use of microirrigation facilities

(3) Awareness among farmers about water table & types of crop

(4) covering millets (water scarce crop) under MSP to encourage farmer

(5) Use of rootzone watering system (SWAR) Hyderabad for targetted water delivery

This will not only enhance water use efficiency in agriculture but will also instill responsible behaviour in farmers

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2. भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) के तहत फूड बास्केट में विविधता लाने के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय लाभ क्या हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the social, economic and environmental benefits of diversifying the food basket under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

PDS is a food security system in India mandated under National food security Act, 2013, which aims to ensure a minimum nutrient security for it's citizen.

Diversification of food Basket under PDS :-

Rice and wheat are two major crops distributed under PDS system however the government must diversify the basket to ensure

food security + Nutrition security

(1) Social Benefit :- Inclusion of pulses, millets and diary products can help India in solving it's problem of hidden hunger, malnutrition and ensure

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better physical & mental development.

Economic Benefit: Inclusion of more crops - will call for more government-procurement of millets / diary products, etc thus ensuring better price realisation for farmers & also decrease out of pocket expenditure of consumers at PDS

Environmental Benefit:
It will shift the focus of farmers from cereal crops to other nutritious as well as sustainable crops like Millets - these can be grown in water scare condition also
Thus diversification of PDS basket will not only help in achieve SDG-2 (Hunger) but also SDG1 (Poverty) SDG-11 (Climate Action)

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3. क्या पशुधन क्षेत्रक को पुनः सक्रिय करना भारत के किसानों की संधारणीय आजीविका और आय में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने करने की कुंजी हो सकता है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Can re-energising the livestock sector be the key to sustainable livelihood and increasing the income of Indian farmers? Give reasons in support of your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Dalwai committee in it's report has provided for Integrated farming method as one of the best approach of doubling the farm Income. One of the major contribution in Integrated farming can be made by:-

Animal husbandry i.e. the live-stock sector

Livestock sector:-

India has the largest population of livestock in the world and hence it can be used for boosting farmer Income -

(1) This can act as an insurance against crop failures

(2) India has already developed

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a huge potential in fisheries – (3rd largest exporter)

(3) According to economic survey 2020-21 – Dairy has contributed 5% to the GVA of the country

However there are certain issue ie :- (i) Increasing diseases in cattles eg :- LSD, etc

(ii) Our products are not widely demanded in international market, because of sanitary & phytosanitary measures

(iii) Lack of skilled workforce in Animal husbandry / Livestock rearing

Thus Government has taken several measures eg :- → PM – Matsya Sampada Yojana

→ FIDF, AIDF

→ APEDA, MPEDA, etc

→ Vaccination against LSD, Foot & Mouth, etc

Livestock sector thus a potential to augment agriculture into a profitable business and thus must be harnessed

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक सुधार के बाद की अवधि में उच्च आर्थिक संवृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप संवृद्धि का लाभ हाशिए पर मौजूद वर्गों तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है, जिससे समावेशी विकास चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बन गया है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Do you agree that high economic growth in the post-reform period has not resulted in growth trickling down to the marginalised sections, rendering inclusive growth a major concern? Justify your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Inclusive growth is a qualitative term which is based on the idea of "reaching the last mile" and "leaving no-one behind".

(1) Post-LPG reform we have witnessed an increase in inequality in India

(2) The growth has not percolated to the bottom most layer

(3) According to NFHS-5 rural areas have >59% of the undernourished or malnourished population

(4) According to Tendulkar committee 22% of population is still below poverty line.

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(5) According to ASER report literacy rate of India is 86% only

(6) The tribal population and the tribal areas suffer from the problem of resource curse

(7) There is developmental deficit in several areas which has manifested in form of Naxalism, LWE, etc

(8) According to Sachar Committee report - Muslims in India have socio-economic indicators even worse than the lowest section

Thus, there has been concentration of benefit in the top-tier, so the need is to adopt a Bottom-Up Approach to ensure sustainable development along with inclusive growth

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5. राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ वायु कार्यक्रम (NCAP) के परिणाम का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। मिशन LiFE वायु प्रदूषण के मुद्दे का समाधान करने में NCAP को कैसे पुनर्जीवित कर सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Evaluate the outcome of the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). How can Mission LiFE reinvigorate the NCAP in addressing the issue of air pollution? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Mission LiFE ie, lifestyle for environment has been put forward by India at the recent COP-27 summit.

Outcomes of NCAP

(i) NCAP was launched by India in 2019

(ii) Aim was to tackle the problem of Air pollution & betterment of Air Quality

(iii) Thus India has come up with Air Quality Index which measures 8 pollutants — CO, O_3, CH_4, PM2.5, PM10, NH_3, Pb, NO

(iv) Based on the air quality there is a colour coded warning system

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(v) Various colour codes are:-
Red (very poor quality); Orange (poor quality); Yellow (moderate), Green (good)

Based on colour code actions are taken eg — Banning construction activity.
— Odd-even scheme in Delhi, etc

Mission LIFE & NCAP:-
Focus of mission LIFE is to instill environment friendly lifestyle. Thus it can help in tackling air pollution in following way:-

(1) Avoid vehicle for short distance transport
(2) Using public transport over private transport
(3) Afforestation drives
(4) Avoiding use of crackers, etc

Thus these little contribution by each can create an everlasting impact on health of air.

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6. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र पर वनाग्नि के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। वनाग्नि के खतरे से निपटने में UNEP के फायर रेडी फॉर्मूला के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the impact of wildfires on the ecosystem. Describe the significance of the UNEP's Fire Ready Formula in dealing with the menace of wildfires. (Answer in 150 words) 10

With the advent of 21st century the climate change & it's impact has become quite evident in the form of extreme weather events. One such event is - wildfires.

Impact of wildfires :-

(1) It leads to destruction of the forest resources eg :- Amazon forest fire has led to destruction of more 1/5th of the forest area

(2) Destroys the biodiversity. i.e, the flora and fauna

(3) Impacts the health of animals eg :- koala who were impact in Australian wildfire

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(4) Release of greenhouse gases eg:- CH_4, CO_2, etc impacting air quality

(5) Disturbs the ecological balance

(6) Carbon sequestration source, becomes source of carbon release

UNEP Fire Ready Formula

With increasing incidents of wildfire UNEP has given its formula to reduce the chances of wildfire.

(1) Creating breaks in the forest so as to avoid rapid spread of fire

(2) Using an emergency alert systems to remain informed such that immediate action can be taken

(3) Removing of dead leaves from forest to avoid friction & fire

This can help us save the vast forest reserve of the world.

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7. हाल ही में, भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) ने लघु उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान (SSLV) नामक अपना नया रॉकेट प्रक्षेपित किया। इसके क्या लाभ हैं? आने वाले वर्षों में SSLVs इसरो के लिए कैसे गेम चेंजर सिद्ध हो सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Recently, the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) launched its new rocket called Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV). What are its advantages? How can SSLVs be a game changer for ISRO in the years to come? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Small satellite launch vehicle (SSLV) is a next generation launch vehicle which can prove to be a gamechanger in satellite launch technology

Advantage:

(1) It is used to carry light weight satellites

(2) Will place these satellites in low earth orbit

(3) It can be used for launch of nano satellites eg cubesat

(4) This will lower the cost and enhance the efficiency

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) This will attract private sector in satellite launch

(6) It will also diversify ISRO's launch capability

(7) Increased flexibility

(8) decrease infrastructural requirement

(9) With an advent of age of small satellite - SSLV will prove to be a game changer as it will

- reduce input cost
- reduce fuel requirement
- decrease the weight of satellites

Thus, it is another achievement of ISRO in leaving it's mark in the satellite launch technology at the Global level.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. बायोपाइरेसी विकासशील विश्व के मौजूदा पारंपरिक ज्ञान के लिए प्रमुख चिंता का कारण क्यों है? भारत सरकार द्वारा मौजूदा पारंपरिक भारतीय ज्ञान की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Why is biopiracy a cause of great concern to the existing traditional knowledge of the developing world? What steps have been taken by the government of India for protecting the existing traditional Indian knowledge? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Biopiracy is defined as an act of commercially exploiting naturally occuring biological material belonging to a particular community without providing them the required compensation.

eg:- Recently the west has been trying to patent the use of curcumin in treatment of various diseases - which is a chemical present in Turmeric and has been in use as a part of traditional medicine in India since ages

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Cause of concern:

(1) As it deprives the original community of it's benefit

(2) It leads to economic loss to the country as well as the community

Steps taken by government:

(1) A strict IPR regime

(2) Geographical Indication Tag (GI Tag)

(3) Regulatory framework

(4) India is creating a Traditional knowledge data centre for better management of our resources

Thus it will help India in preventing biopiracy along with ownership of it's traditional knowledge

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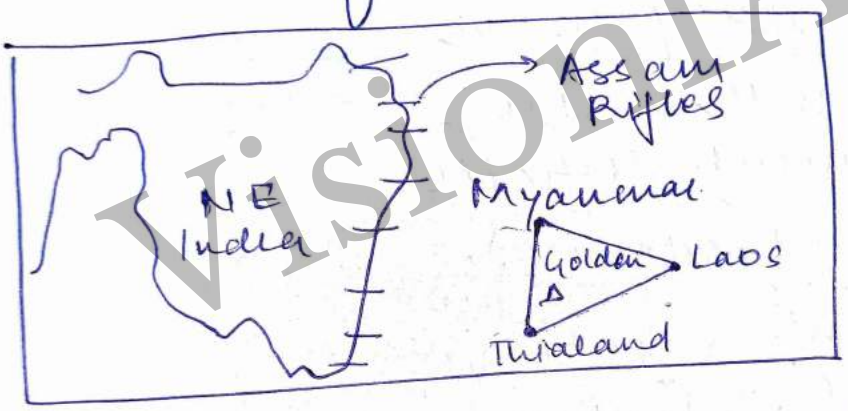
9. असम राइफल्स को पूर्वोत्तर भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन और उग्रवाद से निपटने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु इस बल के फोकस में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the challenges faced by the Assam Rifles with regard to border management and tackling of insurgency in North-East India? Discuss how these challenges require a reorientation of the force. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Assam Rifles are specialised forces that are placed on the India - Mynanmar border (guarding 90% of the North-Eastern external frontier)



Challenges faced by Assam Rifles

(1) porous border which made infiteration easy

(2) Rough terrain that makes it difficult to guard the region

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(3) Lack of proper borders Infrastructure

(4) Proximity to the Golden triangle and illegal drug trade

(5) Human & drug trafficking

(6) Federal issue as Assam rifles are central police force

(7) Lack of modern technology

These reasons have also fuelled the insurgency in the region along with making border management difficult

Government initiative
- → Border area development Program
- → PM-DeVINE
- → MoU with neighbouring countries to tackle insurgents
- → NETRA - small ariel unmanned vehicle
- → IRNSS - which provides information 1,500 km beyond the borders

Thus there is a need for defence modernisation to ease their task

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10. अंतरिक्ष में शस्त्र स्थापित करने की होड़ अंतरिक्ष को शस्त्रों के संघर्ष का अगला युद्ध क्षेत्र बनाते हुए जल्द ही उस सीमा को पार कर सकती है जहां से वापस लौटना संभव नहीं होगा। अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के लिए उत्तरदायी संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इसके निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The race to put weapons in space may soon pass the point of no return making space the next theatre of arms struggle. What are the possible reasons behind the weaponization of space? Discuss its implications. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Arms race has become the new normal in post cold war phase from arctic to Indian ocean there is race among the countries to establish their hegemony.

Another such theatre of Geopolitical tension can be the space

Space – arms race :-

The space is controlled by the Outer space treaty which

(1) Allows use of space only for peaceful purpose

(2) Avoids military Weaponisation of outer space.

Reason behind space weaponisation :-

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(1) Strategic ~~nego~~ reasons
(2) Geopolitical rivalry among superpowers eg:- USA, Russia, China, etc
(3) to have an deterrent effect
(4) to ensure it's security and have an upperhand over it's enemy

Implications:
(1) It can lead to disturbance in the outer space
(2) Increase in space debris - Kessler syndrome
(3) It can lead to disasterous war like situation
(4) can disturb the peace & International order

The weaponisation of space thus must be prevented at any cost.

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11. हाल ही में, जवाहरलाल नेहरू पत्तन (JNP) भारत का पहला 100% लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट बन गया है। लैंडलॉर्ड पोर्ट मॉडल से आप क्या समझते हैं? पत्तनों के प्रबंधन में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न मॉडल कौन-से हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP) recently became the first 100% Landlord Port of India. What do you understand by the Landlord Port model? What are the different models employed in the management of ports? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently - Maharashtra based port i.e. Jawaharlal Nehru Port became India's 1st 100% Landlord Port.

Landlord Port model :-

(1) This model is based on Landlord and Renter model

(2) Here the port authority retains the control of the port as a Landlord

(3) Other private sector or any other stakeholders can carry out their operations here but under the regulation of port authority

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(4) This leads to increase in private sector participation

(5) Sourcing out of the non-core function.

(6) This will reduce the fiscal burden on the government

Significance of landlord Port model
- → Increase private sector participation
- → lead to better management of ports
- → Port modernisation
- → increased efficiency

In India - there are 12 major and ~200 minor ports owing to the long ~7,200 km coastline which plays a significant role in Trade because -

↳ Approximately 90% of trade

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by volume & 75% of trade by value uses the maritime route

Different models employed in management of port:

(I) HAM annuity model - where the risk (financial) is shared between the port authority ie government and private sector

(II) service port model :- where a single port acts as a service provider while other operations are sourced out to the other authorities

Thus, with India's focus on being a $5 trillion economy by 2025 — The participation of private sector is seen to be crucial and is also evident in various steps taken by the Government.

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12. भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए शुरू की गई कृषि मशीनीकरण पर उप-मिशन (SMAM)) योजना के प्रदर्शन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Analyse the performance of the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) scheme launched to promote farm mechanization in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is an agrarian economy with ~74% of the population employed either directly or Indirectly in agriculture

Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation :-

Recently launched SMAM scheme was focussed on increasing mechanisation on farm.

Challenges in Farm Mechanisation

(1) In India 86% of the farmers are small and marginal

(2) lack of conclusive ownership rights

(3) failure of land reforms

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(4) Lack of land consolidation

(5) These issues has led to fragmentation of the land

(6) Prevents economies of scale

Thus the government has launched SMAM

(1) The scheme is in line with Dalwai committee recommendation which called for farm mechanisation to improve productivity

(2) This has led to setting up of common service centres

(3) The centre has machines required for agriculture

(4) The farmers usually rent the appliances to use on farm

(5) It has led to increase in cooperative culture

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(6) Land pooling is done by farmers to enhance the farm mechanisation.

(8) This has led to decline in disguised employment

(9) Farm mechanisation has led to increase in efficiency at
- pre-sowing &
- post-harvest stages both

Thus - SMAM has increased the use of machines on land by farmers which has led to increase in productivity as well as efficiency and This is a right step towards doubling of farm income (Dalwai committee)

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13. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता का दोहन करने और इसके सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में डिजिटलीकरण की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss the potential of digitization in harnessing the untapped potential of the food processing sector and resolving the challenges that it faces. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Food processing industry is considered to be a sunrise sector because :-

- It's potential to revolutionise agriculture
- It ability to generate employment
- It acts as an interface b/w 2 sectors of economy
  - 1° sector → Agriculture
  - 2° sector → Industry

Digitization of FPI :-

With advent of digital revolution, there has been digitisation of various sectors that has led to enhancement of it's efficiency.

(1) The digitisation in FPI can be used from forward (i) & the backward linkages.

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FPI → Forward linkages
- Inputs for agriculture
- crop monitoring
- harvest
- storage
- Transportation

FPI → Backward linkages
- search of market
- branding
- marketing
- etc

(2) Digital application during the sowing of crops
- It can be used for monitoring of ~~climate~~ crops
- better information about soil health - for fertilizer use
- It can be used to predict weather - monsoon
- It can help in better record maintainence

(3) Use of GPS, satellites, etc
- for monitoring of crops
- for tracking the truck carrying food crops

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(4) Digital Platforms like - eNAM can be used for selling & buying of crop

(5) It can also be use for better marketing strategy
eg:- use of AI to study the population & it's choice

(6) It can help in better price realisation

(7) Government initiative :
- MAUSAM app
- Kisan SMS APP
- PM-SAMPADA Yojana
- eNAM
- e-POS at various outlets, etc

Thus digitasation has the ability to revolutionise the entire sector and help us better realisation of it's potential

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14. भारत में भू-अभिलेखों के आधुनिकीकरण का क्या महत्व है? इस आलोक में राष्ट्रीय जेनेरिक दस्तावेज पंजीकरण प्रणाली (NGDRS) की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

What is the significance of land record modernization in India? In this light, state the features of the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS). (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land in India is one of the major component & input in Indian economy and has been a point of concern since Independence and thus focus of the government has been on land reforms. One such important reform is Land record modernisation.

Significance of land record modernisation :

(i) In India there is an issue of lack of conclusive ownership right that has always acted as a deterrant to economic growth.

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(1) Land record modernisation is the process of digitisation of land record

(2) It will lead to proper conclusive ownership rights

(3) It will help farmers as they can use it for collateral

(4) help India in mapping it's land record

(5) can be used for taxing the agricultural income

(6) It will lead to ease of environment clearances in case of infrastructural projects

In this regard government has taken several steps, one such effort was :-

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National Generic Document Registeration system :

(I) Since there is lack of ownership right NGDRS aims to ease the registration process

(II) It has decreased the requirement of documents for registration

(III) Aim is to make the land modernisation - user friendly

(IV) It has reduced the regulations & compliance burden

Apart from this Government has also taken other initiatives like - Bhu Adhaar
- DILRMP, etc

The basic aim is to ease the process of land management in India.

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15. 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' की शुरुआत से ही प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग ने इसकी सफलता में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस योजना को अधिक किसान-अनुकूल बनाने के लिए और क्या बदलाव किए जा सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The use of technology has played a key role in the success of the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' since its inception. Discuss. What further changes can be incorporated to make the scheme more farmer-friendly? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana – is a crop insurance scheme that was launched:-

(1) to protect the farmers against the pre & post harvest losses

(2) Farmers are required to pay a small premium of 2%, 1.5% and 5% for kharif, rabi and horticulture crop

(3) This has led to decline in the agrarian distress and has proved to be respite for farmers.

[Technology & PMFBY]

Agriculture in India is

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considered to be a uncertain profession - because of it's dependence of climate & weather events

↳ In India 52% of agriculture is still rainfed

↳ Thus to make agriculture more resilient - Dalwai committe has recommended to use of ICT in agriculture

↳ Government has made efforts to to enhance the use of technology in agriculture

(1) Use of nano sensors and soil health card to provide information about soil health & type of crop

(2) Applications like - e-samvad, Mausam app, etc for predicting

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weather events

(3) Use of electronic trading platform to enhance ease of doing bussiness for farmers
eg:- eNAM, e-choupal

(4) Use of GPS and IRNSS based data for monitoring of the crops

(5) There has been use of nano urea - which is more efficient than normal urea

Changes that can be incorporated

(1) Use of emerging technology
eg:- AI & Machine learning to use on feild eg:- Robotics in post harvest management

(2) Use of big data analysis and blockchain to store the data of agriculture for better policy making

(3) Digital literacy of farmers

(4) Digital infrastructure.

Thus these will make the process more user friendly

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margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन भारत में महिलाओं के जीवन को बदलने और उनकी पूर्ण क्षमता को उजागर करने का सामर्थ्य रखता है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Discuss how the transition towards renewable energy has the potential to transform the lives of women in India and unlock their potential. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has been torchbearer of Renewable energy on the Global platform which has led to several initiatives eg:- International Solar alliance, Global biofuel alliance (G20) etc

Impact of renewable energy on women life :

India in it's NDC (COP26) and Panchamrit has highlighted it's goal as:-

(i) 50% of energy requirement from renewable by 2030

(ii) Net carbon neutral by 2070

(iii) 500 GW of energy from renewable by 2030

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(iv) reduce the emission intensity by 45% of GDP by 2030

(v) decrease carbon emission by 1 bn tonn/year

Apart from this various initiative have been taken at National level like → PM-KUSUM
→ Biofuel Policy
→ SRISTI scheme
→ Solar-wind Hybrid, etc

The transition to renewable will not just impact the climate but also lead to betterment of women

(1) With increasing rural-urban migration we are witnessing feminisation of agriculture — schemes like PM-KUSUM will help women to have control over the power generation

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(2) PM-Ujjwala Scheme - which has led to increase use of Gas (LPG) over fuelwood - betterment of health

(3) It will decrease the impact on climate → this will ease the labour of women

(4) According to NITI Ayog @ SFNH in rural area - due to climate change - there is increase in water scarcity that has converted women into water wives.

(5) This will lead to decentralisation of power and thus empower rural areas especially women

This can thus help in achieving SDG-1 (Poverty), SDG-5 (Gender equality)

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17. जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत द्वारा भुखमरी और कुपोषण दूर करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों में कैसे वृद्धि कर रहा है? 2030 तक शून्य भुखमरी प्राप्त करने की भारत की प्रतिबद्धता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How does climate change exacerbate the challenges that India faces in eliminating hunger and malnutrition? Discuss in the context of India's commitment to achieve zero hunger by 2030. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Hunger and malnutrition is a curse to human capital. India has ranked 107th in the Global Hunger Index-2022 which has held that India is suffering from hunger & nutritional poverty

Climate change & hunger :-

SDG-2 talks about eliminating hunger by 2030, and so is India's commitment to acheive zero hunger by 2030. However climate change has exacerbated the challenge in following way :-

(1) It has lead to extreme weather events

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(2) which has impacted several crops

(3) Unseasonal rainfalls has led to destruction of crops

(4) climate change has also fuelled large scale displacement and thus further enforced poverty

(5) climate change has made agriculture an uncertain profession

↓

This has led to poor rural income

↓

This in turn has led to issues like

poverty, hunger, gender inequality, malnutrition

What initiatives has Govt. taken?

In order to ensure hunger & nutritional security Government

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has taken these measures :-

(I) distribution of food grains under PDS

(II) Mid-day-meal scheme

(III) Fortification of food eg :- Golden rice

(IV) Poshan Abhiyaan & Integrated child development scheme (ICDS)

(V) PM-Matru Vandana Yojana as maternal & child health are related

Apart from Government also needs to :-

(I) Increase focus on millets

(II) Awareness among people about various lifestyle changes to ensure healthy living

(III) Genetic modified crops can be also used for better nutrient variety

This will help India fulfill its commitment towards SDGs - 2

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18. डिजिटल ट्विन प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसे अपनाने के लाभ और चुनौतियां क्या हैं? 15
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)
What do you understand by digital twin technology? What are the benefits and challenges in its adoption? (Answer in 250 words) 15

With advent of Industrial revolution 4.0 there has been increase in the adoption of emerging technologies eg:- Internet of Things, Machine learning, AI, and also Digital Twin technology

Digital Twin Technology :-
This is an example of Virtual reality where a real situation or real natural setup is mimiced a technological setup, which acts exactly as it's twin. i.e, These counterparts exhibit similar properties

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Benefits of Digital-Twin technology

(1) It can be used for simulation

(2) provides real-time environment for experiment

(3) It can be used in biotechnology for drug manufacturing or vaccine synthesis

(4) It can also be used in defense training by simulating a natural threat

(5) It can be used in medical science for experiments by the students

(6) In agriculture it can help by providing information related to suitability of a particular crop in a region

(7) In space technology it can be helpful for training of astronauts eg:- Gaganyaan Mission, etc

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Challenges:

(1) Lack of proper technology

(2) Skill Gap and digital divide

(3) Lack of proper digital infrastructure

(4) No matter how similar it is still it has scope of deviation from real environment

(5) Lack of proper regulation

(6) Deficiency in R&D

(7) Potential for misuse

Way Forward:

(1) Increasing budgetary allocation to fund better Infrastructure, R&D, etc

(2) Increased private sector participation

(3) Academia-Industry linkage to foster the environment of innovation, etc

Thus Digital Twin technology is a double-edged sword, thus must be regulated.

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19. आतंकवाद के वित्तपोषण पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु किए गए अनेक प्रयासों के बावजूद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय के लिए यह एक मुख्य चुनौती बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Terrorism financing continues to remain a major challenge for the international community despite several efforts to curb it. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to UNODC recent report - the world has lost ~2.5% of Global GDP in 2022 to the act of terror financing & organised crime.

Terrorism :- There is no universally accepted definition of terrorism, however it can be defined as an act of aggression & violence committed by a particular group on an unarmed & innocent civilian with an aim to threaten them.

Stages of terrorism :

Recruitment → Training → Planning → Execution

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All of the stage requires finance

Source of terror financing:
There are several sources of terror financing, some of them are:-

(I) Illegal wildlife trade
(II) Money laundering
(III) Organised crime
(IV) Drug trafficking, human trafficking
(V) Black money
(VI) front organisations, etc

Efforts of global community
Terrorism is an international problem that is borderless and thus requires international collaboration:-

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(I) FATF – 1989 an initiative of G7 nation for money laundering and terror financing

(II) CITES – that looks into illegal wildlife trade

(III) UNODC – looks into matter of drug trade, etc

however it has not been much successful because:

(I) Evolving technologies

(II) Emerging technologies like blockchain, crypto, etc has made tracing the crime even difficult

(III) Use of darknet, TOR, etc makes it more layered

Thus in order to tackle the modern problem world needs to adopt modern solutions. These technologies needs to used for tracking such crimes & prevent act of terrorism

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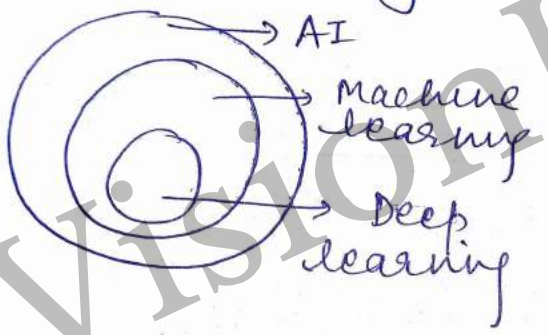
anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) में होने वाली प्रगति से राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से अवसरों के साथ-साथ चुनौतियों में भी वृद्धि होगी। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) will progressively multiply the opportunities as well as challenges from the national security perspective. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Artificial Intelligence is an emerging technology which allows a machine to perform the task that typically requires human intelligence.



Steps
Machine reads the data
↓
Recognises the pattern
↓
makes decision

National Security & AI

National security is the process of protecting the nation & it's people from the act of coercion. It has thus 2 components

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[National Security]

- Nation
  - Tangible assets eg:- Borders etc
  - Intangible eg:- Ideologies, Democracy
- People
  - Residents
  - Diaspora

Thus National security is a broad term encompassing a wide stakeholder.

Opportunities of use of AI:

(1) It can be used for guarding ~~unguarde~~ unguarded terrain

(2) It can be used for better surviliance

(3) It can be used on social media for sentiment analysis & thus check for internal security threat

(4) It can be used for storing critical information eg:- Blockchain technology

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(5) Used for guarding India's critical installations., etc

Challenges:

(I) Lack of funding
(II) Lack of innovation & Research
(III) Lack of proper Infrastructure
(IV) Energy intensive process
(V) Skill Gap & digital divide
(VI) Cyberthreat - problem of data breach

Way Forward:

(I) Government needs to focus on enhancing research in the emerging technology
(II) Ensure a better Infrastructure
(III) Capacity building of Youth
(IV) Cybersecurity measure via increased regulation

Thus AI - has both challenges & opportunities which must be wisely utilised for National security

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